PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 53,825—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
23rd June	EGYPT	7912		
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7538		
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7908		
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898		
11th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9000		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates,
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes,
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application,
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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	6,355	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,637	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. ,,
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July ,,

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Available for 24 months.
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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd June
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R.N.R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	R G Garrick	3269	28th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

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Bombay to Port Said ..... Rs. 380
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Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent ..... Rs. 600
Bombay to New York ..... Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... Rs. 950

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All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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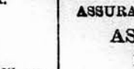
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson	.....	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	6405	Payne	29th June	7th July
CEYLON MARU	5038	K. Kawara.	10th July	21st July

For Freight and Passage apply to
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Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,087	B. Piggot	22nd June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
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Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Kuweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th July calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,624 tons, on or about 29th June

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

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22nd June, 1906.

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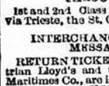
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,
†CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7,600	26th June 1906.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1905	
ISSUED FOR	£3,535,438
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing

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	Rs. A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0 9
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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

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Commission 2½ to 5%.
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Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

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DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board

THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

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Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 13	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	25 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 4	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 14	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
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Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

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In the whole of India who has received

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr H. L. BATLIWALLA. Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd proxime, till MONDAY, the 16th proxime both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st June, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st June, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of SHIPOWNERS, MASTERS and AGENTS of SHIPPING COMPANIES is invited to a DRAFT RULE which is to proposed to make under the Indian Steam Ships Act VII of 1884 and which is published under Government Notification, Marine Department, No. 50, dated the 4th June, 1906.

A leaflet containing the Notification is issued with this paper for information.

N. F. J. WILSON, Comdr., R. I. M.,
Acting Port Officer, Bombay.

22nd June, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OWING to the rapid INCREASE in our BUSINESS necessitating a larger Office Staff.

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Bombay, 14 June, 1906.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it was quite new. Mrs. L. ARMIGER, Gloucester Terrace."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Dhittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest as Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,800,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Taizan.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Abart Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. H. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore		Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor		Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok		Shanghai
Madras	Batavia		Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya		Hankow
Colombo	Manila		Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)		Kobe
Thaiping			New York
Ipoh (Perak)			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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Agent,
Esplanade Road, Bombay

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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"APENTA"
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Buda-pest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, insomnia, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, alarming dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dark urine, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. HAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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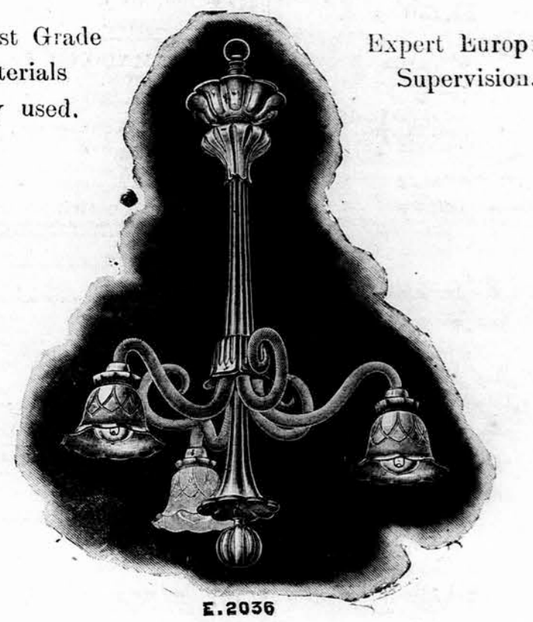
Electric Light Engineers.

To His Excellency The Late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Highest Grade Materials only used.



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Electric Light Fittings.

Public Buildings, Private Houses, Banks, Showrooms Offices, &c., Installed throughout with Electric Light and Electric Punkhas for connection with the Mains of the Bombay Electric Supply Co.

Electric Fittings of Osler's own Manufacture.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED ON APPLICATION.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd. KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd. Bombay.

FEED YOUR CHILDREN
(when weaned)
ON
Robinson's
PATENT GROATS.
"A FINE POWDER"
A GREAT PROMOTER OF THE GROWTH OF BONE AND MUSCLE.
(To be used with Milk.)
KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.
Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY.

BOOTE'S TILES

Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
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GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

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BY the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY British Central Africa. A good TRACER, for a term of 2 years on a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem, with free quarters.

In reply, state experience, previous employment accompanied by copies of testimonials.

Apply Box No. 248J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose Like Magic. A. B. Griffiths Major, A. M. S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P. labelled full directions.—Mrs. L. McNAIR, Sole Agents, Roorkee.

OUR GREAT BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906, Please step into our place BARGAIN AWAY for a suitable article and TAKE IT AWAY at a suitable price. Read below.

OUR MONSTER BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906. Boots and shoes, Leather, etc Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone, etc., Bags. All varieties of LEATHER GOODS. Bargain prices this month. Read above and below.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! Please don't forget that our WELL KNOWN AND RENOWNED Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone Bags, Harness, and every variety of miscellaneous Leather Goods, etc, etc, all at BARGAIN PRICES this month June, 1906—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other, can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

A NOTABLE PURCHASE
FOR
THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Prince Tsai Tse is specially charged to inform the Emperor of China upon all that is BEST AND MOST SERVICEABLE in the life of the British People, and so profoundly impressed was His Imperial Highness by the remarkable remedial properties of Phosferine in preventing and curing the Nervous Disorders common to progressive people, that he forthwith ordered a supply of the World Famous Nerve Tonic for the use of the Chinese Imperial Family.

柏 压 兑

THE ROYAL COMMANDS.

Telephone No. 2370 Holborn. Telegraphic Address "DOLLOND, LONDON." The Crown Gold Medal Society A.D. 1758 DOLLOND & Co. Please Close Branches: 35 Regent Street, W. 123 Cheapside, E.C. 223 Oxford St., W. 82 Old Broad St., E.C. 3 Northumberland Avenue, W.C. First Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, W.C. Manufacturers to the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, Crown Agents, Trinity House & H.I.M. the late Emperor of Japan. Supplied to H.M. the King of Spain.

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.
ESTABLISHED 1750.

WHOLESALE DEPT & Optical Works.
11, Kirby St., Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

Messrs. Ashton & Parsons, Ltd. April 11th 1906
17 Farringdon Road. E.C.

Gentlemen,

We are commanded by His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai Tse of China to request you to supply one dozen Phosferine for the Imperial Chinese Family. Please pack in the smallest and lightest tin lined case for safe transit to the Far East and deliver to this office for enclosure.

Your best attention will oblige,

Yours faithfully

DOLLOND & Co

The above order is reproduced by the courtesy of Messrs. Dollond & Co., of Hatton Garden, E.C.

THE OFFICIAL RECEIPT.

Received from Messrs. Ashton & Parsons, one case of Phosferine supplied to the command of H.I.H. Prince Tsai-Tse for the use of the Chinese Imperial Family.

T. S. Pojui 柏 銳

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fag	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Nervous Debility	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,
Fragrant and refreshing.
COFFEES,
Fresh and Stimulating.
LIPTON, Ltd.
WHISKIES.
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and good alike.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—THE LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaican Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and so one should be without it."

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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark thus W
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Specialty.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. a.
Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle	8 8
Various Odours in fancy bottles	3 8

TOILET-SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5 0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As 14, box	2 8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4: box	3 6

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Bank of England rate of discount 3 1-2 per cent.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	88 3-4	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	97 1-4 ex	=	do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 5-16	=	do
2 months hence	30 1-16	=	do
Spot in New York	65 1-2	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	=	−1-2
Berlin	20·47 3-4	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-3	=	1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	=	−1-2
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-8 do	=	−1-8
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 do	=	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 do	=	−1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	=	unchanged
INTEREST— Pay to day loans	2 1-8 do	=	+ 3-8
7 day marine loans	2 1-4 do	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 150,000 at 1s 4 1-32d

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 11 3 0-D sellers quiet

WHEAT—firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 48 1-2 — 1-2 J-A sellers quieter
Yellow Cawnpore 47 1-2 — 1-4 J-S sellers quieter
Brown 44 1-2 — 1-1 J J sellers quieter

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 43 1-4 — 1-4 J J sellers easier

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 7 5-8

ARRIVAL—Sicanee—Imperator

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	easier
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total sales	10,0-0
Spot	6·12+7
Kapptain F G F Brown	10 5-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	easier

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·80	5·78	5·70
+2	+1	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·63	5·58	5·57
−1	−1	−1
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·57	5·58	5·59
−1	−1	−1

Receipts at U S Ports	4,000
Do. last year	17,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do do Continent	1,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·20—5	a Declined owing to daily weather reports indicate timely rains and to liquidation.
Future, month of July	10·33—6	
Do do Dec	10·43—4	

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 15-16
Futures month of July	10·8?—3
Do do Aug.	10·48—3
Tone at close	dull

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 21st June 1906 :—

Cotton	4,309 bales.
Wheat	8,661 cwts.
Linseed	2,536 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,023 do
Gingelyseed	41 do
Poppyseed	2,385 do
Groundnut	297 do
Castorseed	1,365 do
Rice	18,022 do
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	1,622 do
Mowrasseed	153 do
Gram	5,718 do
Joowar	630 do
Maize	5 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE—
Gold Bullion, Rs. 22,160
Gold Coin Rs. 7,500
Ex s s Caledonia from London

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

VERY satisfactory reports are to hand since our last mail advices, of the spread of the monsoon over a large tract of country. A cyclonic storm passed over the Central Provinces crossing from the East Coast, and heavy rain has resulted as far North as Neemuch, while the monsoon has been drawn in by the depression, from the West Coast, giving good rain to Gujerat, the Deccan, Khandesh and Berars. The rainfall to date is considerably in excess of the corresponding dates in the two previous years, and a good start has been made in sowing the Kharif crops. Weather conditions are still favourable for more rain over a large area, including Gujerat and Cutch, and great relief has been experienced by the excellent rainfall already recorded.

In the North rain is still urgently wanted, and throughout the Punjab and United Provinces, sowing has so far only been commenced on the irrigated lands. But it is early in the season yet for the monsoon to penetrate into these districts, and there is no cause for any anxiety for some few weeks to come.

COTTON.

A general decline has been advised from New York and New Orleans during the past week. It is generally believed that the bulls are losing heart in view of the good weather conditions prevailing in the cotton belt, and the daily improving prospects for a bumper crop next year. Reports through Reuter vary, but beneficial rain was again advised after some days' complaint of the need of moisture, while private telegrams to hand confirm that good rain has fallen where most needed. The abnormal July position of futures, which has been in existence for several months past, in New York and New Orleans, has gradually widened, until the difference between the two ports has now extended to over half a cent, the quotations from New Orleans to-day being, 10·85 against New York 10·33. Such a position is, of course, entirely due to speculative manipulations which are gradually coming to a head. In normal times the price of cotton in New Orleans is at least lower by the cost of conveyance, between that port and New York, whereas it is now half a cent per lb. dearer.

In Liverpool the market remains fairly steady, the daily spot sales have again become larger, and a good business is passing, with very moderate fluctuations.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last report.

	Liverpool.	New York.
June 15th	6·07	11·20
" 16th	6·08	11·20
" 18th	5·11	11·10
" 19th	5·10	11·95
" 20th	6.05	11·95
" 21st	5·12	11·30

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures : Liverpool, July, August; and New York, July.

	Liverpool.	New York.
June 15th	5·32	10·04
" 16th	5·32	10·03
" 18th	5·34	10·54
" 19th	5·77	10·31
" 20th	5·77	10·39
" 21st	5·78	1 ·33

The market in Bombay was quiet but steady throughout the week, and quotations show little change since our last mail report. Sellers show no anxiety to reduce their rates as the cotton is all stored for the monsoons, while buyers, on the other hand, show little disposition to operate at current prices. The local mills continue to fill up their immediate requirements and there is nothing in the position to induce them to lay in stocks. Export houses to Europe are buyers of the higher class stapled descriptions, and they find some difficulty in filling up their shipments as such cotton is now scarce. There has also been a fair demand for export of fine M. G. Bengals for which full prices have to be paid. Up-country dealers are stiff and the large stock of cotton held in Bombay on their account is moving very slowly. Another serious fire took place in a godown at Colaba on last Sunday evening when about 2,000 bales were destroyed, the origin of which remains mystery.

In new crops the only business reported is in the Sutta bezaar, where slight fluctuations occur from day to day, largely influenced by American futures. It is too early in the season for any important transactions to take place.

At the close we quote as follows:—

Khandeish	M.G. F.G. January	Rs.	200
K. A. K.	M.G. Fine do.	"	210
Bengals	H.G. F.G. do.	"	181
do	M.G. Fine do.	"	199
Broach	M.G. Good March	"	229

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905. Bales	Total same time last Season.
Khandeish	2373	457181	295133
Central India	4234	137038	135184
Berars and Nuggur	2193	144739	119268
Berars	844	493091	551291
Central Provinces	4000	353468	376713
Total Comras	13941	1585027	1479337
Dholleras	6991	184342	87894
Broach	1673	209992	204324
Compta and Dharwar	2510	78182	92259
Westerns	438	22577	15188
Bengals N-W Provinces	365	303140	320034
Bengals Rajputana	1800	29022	7674
Sind	247	30191	33450
Persia	148	1843	2331
American	297	15574	21978
Egyptian	nil	1466	1379
Other Sorts	do	3748	7792
Total	27,836	2 457,184	2,458,562

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	27,836
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 21st June	2,457,184
Shipments for the week to Europe	6,902
To China, Japan, and Other Ports	100
Total	6,902
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 21th June Europe	816,425
Japan	348,170
China	18,903
Coast Ports	21,915
Total	1,205,417
Afloat in harbour for Europe	10,211
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	5,512

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Quiet.
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	3,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·81	5·79	5·71
+1	+1	+1
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·64	5·63	5·58
+1	+1	+1
Dec-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·58	5·58	5·60
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market closes quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry for shipment.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

		Fine.	F.G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (fty. terms)	...	187	177	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (fty. terms)	...	193	183	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	...	196	183	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G.	204	197	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	203	193	... do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	204	197	... do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	...	203	... do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M G)				205	193 ... do.
Karanga do	(M G)				
Akola do	(M G)				
Yootmal (M.-G.)			203	202	... do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)			206	200	... do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...		211	205	... do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	200	252	... do.
Bhownugger, (M. G.)			224	214	... do.
Do (H. G.)	...	...	214	201	... do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	202	195	... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...		252	... do.
Westerns	...	...		234	... do.
Compta (M G.)	...	...		203	... do.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Stronger markets in Europe have given firmness to our local market, and notwithstanding large stocks in godown in Bombay, the bulls have again carried prices up about 5 to 6 annas per cwt. for ready and forward delivery, and we close steady at Rs. 7/8 ready and Rs. 7/14 September.

RAPESEED.—With small stocks in Bombay and firm and advancing markets in Europe, prices have gone up about 6 to 7 annas per cwt. during the week. There is a fair demand and business to some extent was put through in firm markets. The Yellow qualities continue scarce in Bombay. We quote—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs 7-9.
Yellow do.	Nominal.
Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 8-6.
Brown Delhi	Rs. 7-10.

POPPYSEED.—In sympathy with other oilseeds this market has also advanced. A fair business was done and we close steady to firm at Rs. 8-5 ready and Rs. 8-8 September.

GINGELLYSEED.—There is nothing doing for export as stocks are depleted and quotations are all nominal.

COTTONSEED.—This market has advanced about half rupee per candy and a fair business was done up to Rs. 20 closing steady at about this rate.

CASTORSEED.—Quiet and unchanged at last week's rates Rs. 36 1-2 to 37.

WHEAT.—There is no change to record in or local market. We hear of little doing for export in Bombay and the mills are not large buyers. The spread of the monsoon throughout the districts from which Bombay draws its supplies may induce business in the near future.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	70,212 cwts.
Linseed	30,221 "
Rape Rai and Mustard	16,318 "
Gingellyseed	1,544 "
Poppyseed	15,100 "
Groundnuts	434 "
Castorseed	23,704 "
Rice	109,033 "
Myrabollans	5,070 "
Cottonseed	26,742 "
Mowrasseed	848 "
Gram	30,929 "
Joowar	3,880 "
Maize	1,163 "

FRIEGHT.

The market is dull with very little enquiry. Speculators have taken up the remaining space in the steamer 'Chupra' for Antwerp at 10s. 6d. For Havre, seeds bookings were made at 9s. ready, and the Steamer 'Nidderdale' for Antwerp booked cotton at 12s. For July 10s. 6d. was paid for Antwerp seeds and cotton, and for August 11s. for Dunkirk seeds and cotton.

The fixture reported is the Steamer 'Clan Shaw June-July loading at 10s. Genoa and Marseilles.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June,	3 1-2	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 21st June	5	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 7th "	5	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 20th May	6	do.	

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	6,15,237	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	3,82,294	do
Sundries	"	76,463	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs	6,22,105	Decrease
Other Authorised Securities	"	23,025	do
Credits on Securities	"	10,27,331	do
Loans do.	"	5,10,225	do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	4,04,470	do
Balance with other Banks	"	8,00,551	do
Sundries	"	35,788	Increase
Cash	"	21,84,582	do

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of 16·65 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 11 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras is 7 lakhs higher. The Directors of the local Presidency Bank this week reduced the Official rate one per cent. bringing it on a par with that of the Bank of Bengal at five per cent. There is an easier tone in the money market again, but it will probably be only temporary, as the jute and tea season shortly commence in Calcutta, and there is still a fairly good demand for funds locally. The Bank of England rate is to-day advised 1/2 per cent down at 3 1-2 per cen.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 31,60,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday Forty lakhs was put up for tender and of this amount 30·60 lakhs was taken up in bills at 1s. 4d. and 9·40 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d., tenderers at these rates receiving 12 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is unchanged at Forty lakhs. Extra bills to the extent of Rs. 1·80,000 are announced at 1s. 4 1-32d.

The mail of the 8th June brings £2,20,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, £420,000, silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	23,40,000
Bombay	"	8,90,000
Madras	"	5,40,000
Total	Rs.	40,70,000

The mail of the 15th June brings £300,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	17,10,000
Bombay	"	9,50,000
Madras	"	2,10,000
Total	Rs.	33,70,000

The mail of the 21st June brings £1,60,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, £4,00,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	16,20,000
Bombay	"	12,70,000
Madras	"	3,50,000
Total	Rs.	32,40,000

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has gradually eased down during the week helped by a fall in the local Bank rates and more particularly by the fall in the Bank of England rate.

Three months bills have been placed at 1s. 4 3/16d. nearly every day and at the close the rate is procurable for June to August and 1s. 4 7/32d. for September. Beyond that 1s. 4 1/16d. to 1s. 4 9/32d. with no bills offering.

For Bank remittance the demand is wretched and even 1s. 4 1/32d. T T for September and October and 1s. 4 1/16d. latax fails to draw buyers. However if the rains progress as they have begun ma tters will improve later.

EXCHANGE.—Tone easier.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 2 Months Sight			D.A. 1s. 4 7-32d to 3-16
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	169 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	155
Shanghai 30	do	...	215
Japan 30	do.	...	150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There is no business of importance passing in the rupee paper market. Quotations advanced to Rs. 99 for cash and 93-15 for next week's settlement, but has since declined two annas in both positions. Badlees are being made with a difference of two to three annas lower for end of July settlement. There is little doing in Local Corporation bonds.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs.	93-14
1st settlement 30th June	"	93-14
2nd settlement 31st July	"	93-11

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	104	4
4 per cent " "	1930	104	4
4 per cent " "	1933	104	8
4 per cent " "	1935	104	8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104	0
5 per cent " "	1945	104	0
5 per cent " "	Tanna	120	0
5 per cent Bd. Imp. Trust	Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent " "	1959	103	12
4 per cent " "	1964-65	103	12

BULLION.

Silver has advanced in London during the week from 29 11-16 to 30-5-16, due, we were informed by Reuter, to good buying from all quarters. There was a rise in Bombay of Rs. 1 annas 12 in sympathy with London, but there is not much doing here, and the tone is quiet, as the demand for ready silver has fallen off, and the market locally is overstocked. We quote as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	1	6
Do Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76	12	0
Do. 1st settlement	76	12	0
Do 2nd do	76	11	0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market is still very quiet and very little business is passing. The recent rain up-country has not yet influenced values in Bombay. Prices are the same and show no tendency to rise owing to the very heavy stocks in godown. It is hoped that with a continuance of rain up-country stocks will gradually be worked off, but as a set off against this it is estimated that there are fairly heavy shipments to arrive during the next two months.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Unc'eared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	92,000	25,000	3,000
Hongkong	80,000	51,000	2,000
	172,000	76,000	5,000

249,000 Bales.

The local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Market at home has a declining tendency and no forward business is doing. Locally it is quiet and dealers are easier to deal with.

IRON AND STEEL.—Home markets are steady, but here quiet, except that dealers are enquiring for bars and Steel sheets to a limited extent.

SPELTER.—Advancing at home and quiet locally.

PIG-LEAD } Unchanged.
QUICKSILVER }

COALS.

Market is quiet. Consumers having mostly fully stocked themselves for their requirements for the rainy season, it is difficult to find buyers for some lots offered for resale ex discharging steamers, even at a considerable reduction in price.

SHARES.

The market is quiet, Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,470. In Mill Companies Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,040. Chinas have improved to Rs. 1,130, Currimbhais are unchanged at Rs. 1,215. Colaba Land and Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 955 to Rs 957 1/2. Crescents from Rs. 132 1/2 to Rs 135. Centuries have declined to Rs. 2,125. Connaughts are quiet at Rs. 550. Davids have changed hands between Rs. 470 and Rs. 477 1/2 and close at the latter rate. Empress are quiet at Rs. 500. Howard and Bullough are weak at Rs. 600. Manockji Petits after rulling between Rs. 3,450 and Rs. 3,460 close at the latter rate. Standards are weak at Rs. 1,140. Swadeshis after touching Rs. 1,480 have again recovered to Rs. 1,515. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 650. Phœnix at Rs. 110. The Central India Mining Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 212 and Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. Ld. ordinary shares at Rs. 12 1/2 premium. In Miscellaneous list Alcock Ashdowa have changed hands at Rs. 310. Quarter shares Bombay-Burmah at Rs. 222,5. Delhi Flours at Rs. 145. Treachers at Rs. 585. Marcks at Rs. 149. Port Cannings at Rs. 430. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs 565. New Beraes at Rs. 535. Indian Cotton at Rs. 138 2-4. In Railway companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 470 to Rs. 472 1/2, Ahmadabad Prantej at Rs. 535. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF JUNE 8.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R., which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, from London with the English mail reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea with heavy rain on the 21st instant. She brought the following passengers:—

Baxter Mr A W
Bell Mr C S
Bennett Capt and Mrs V B and infant
Bonnard Mr Alfred
Bramma Mr S
Breeze Miss
Brown Mrs
Cockburn Major W F
Cope Mr A A B
Crouch Mr H M
Cruddas Mr Chas
Curzey Comdr E H R N
Darnell Mr W F
De Mr H N
Doran Mr and Mrs E A
Easton Mr David
Forcett Miss M
Fridley Miss
Foster Major P B B
Gardner Mr A C
Gibb Capt J
Giles Mr E A
Gnetta Mr L G
Hatchwell Miss S
Hendrick Mr A M
H xx Lieut J E
Holland Mr. A B W
Holliday Mr. W
Hornsley Mr and Mrs B
Kelly Mr A C
Kelly Miss C A
Leman Mr A
Lloyd Mr A J
Lloyd Mr J B
Lake Mr John H
MacLeod The Very Rev Dr D
MacLeod Mr J M
MacLeod Mrs
Mahoney Rev Dr
Mainwaring Mr N
Millett Mr G P
Nicoll Mr Basil D
Nicoll Mr Leonard
Ogilvy Miss
Ronnick Mr and Mrs G
Richards Mr W
Rokers Mr G K
Salkeld Capt C
Smith Mr H Broke
Stephens Capt L P
Stephens Mr and Mrs G
Tait Mr and Mrs two children and infant
Thomas Mr W E
Toog Mr E E
Trigg Mr H C
Twentyman Rev W B
Tyas Capt G A Howard
Worlledge Mrs
Worlledge Miss
Griffin Major
Bingley Lt Col A F
Webber Mrs Wyatt and infs
Secombe Mr E A J
David Professor
Williams Mr
Ambler Mr F C
McComas Mr H
Havcock Mr and Mrs
Flynn Major T G P
Kirby Maj S R
Palmer Mr and Mrs
Fallowes Mrs
Parish Mrs and children
Roche Mr J
Maughan Mr
Mansel Mr F G
Mallerson Miss
Levy Mr H A
Portcath Mr G N
Brand Mr G E
Carr Mrs F C
Dicogarth Miss
Herbert Mr and Mrs A
Hussain Mr Syed Hudham
Winn and Mr
Brett Mr F L S
Carter Rev H G
Gilpin Mr A E
Turnbull Mr G E
Cannon Mr C
Baillie Mr A
Foster Mr G S
Gilbert Mr E A

CONSTIPATION.

To ensure a natural movement of the bowels, it is most important to take plenty of exercise every day, Many men and women don't do this, and they become more or less costive, sometimes going two or three days without a passage from the bowels. This is a very serious thing, not only because constipation makes our food and blood impure, but because the prolonged presence of waste matter in the bowels strains the muscular walls, eventually paralysing them, so that instruments have to be used to remove the impurities.

Those who cannot get enough exercise, or whose work is sedentary, should use Doan's Dinner Pills, which are made from pure roots and herbs that act on the bowels, invigorating the muscular walls, and toning up the nerves, liver, stomach and whole digestive organism. Doan's Dinner Pills soften the mass of clogging waste, preventing piles, and inflammation of the intestines; and they cure sluggish liver, indigestion biliousness, headache, poor appetite, impoverished blood, and every symptom of liver, stomach, or bowel trouble.

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold in As. 4, As. 8, and As. 12 boxes. Of all chemists and medicine-dealers, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

INSECT BITES poison the skin, and often lead to distressing skin disease. Doan's Ointment draws out and neutralizes the poison from insect bites; it heals the pores, and cures every form of itching skin disease. Eczema, Phobies Itch, Indian Ringworm, Itching Piles etc. The price of Doan's Ointment is Rs. 2 a pot, or Rs. 10 for 6 pots, and it is sold by all chemists or may be had direct, post free on receipt of price, from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the names and address of the sender, is Re 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FRY—May 30 at 104 Queen's Gate wife of Sir Theodore Fry Bart of a daughter
HAYNES—May 27 at Adisham Rectory Dover wife of Capt K K Haynes Royal Garrison Art of a son
KEMP—June 5 at Beechwood Rochdale Lady Beatrice wife of Lieut Colonel George Kemp of a daughter
ROBERTS—May 21 at 45 Queen's Gate S W wife of Capt Archibald Roberts 93th Russell's Inf Bolarum (Deccan) of a son
STANLEY—May 30 at 26 St Leonard's Terrace S W wife of Hon A L Stanley MP of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

BOLDEN—GLAG—June 1 at Ospath Church George Lennard Bolden son of George Bolden Swinton Park Manchester to Helen Ellis Glaag daughter of the Hon Lord Kinnairney of Kincairney
CHAMBERS—BELLINEALE—June 2 at St Dominic's Priory Haverstock Hill London Major Alexander Jaques Chambers Royal Army Medical Corps Netley to Helen Louise daughter of the late John Bell
FAWCETT—JOHNSON—June 1 at St Luke's Church Cheltenham Jonn Fallett Morris Fawcett son of the late Col Morris James Fawcott to Fanny Lilian Macleonal youngest daughter of the late Rev William Johnson
GOVER—BRIDGER—May 23 at the Cathedral Cashel Co Tipperary Capt William W B Gover of the Cheshire Regt to Harriet G Constance daughter of the late William Butler
OLIPHANT—BARRY—June 2 at St Michael's Church Portsmouth Lieut H G L Oliphant R N his Majesty's ship Hood son of Lieut-Gen Sir Laurence and the Hon Lady Oliphant to Ruth daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry and Lady Barry
TUCK—GRAVES—June 1, at the Church of St Edward Hawling Gloucestershire Edmund Henry Tuck Fellow of Corpus Hill (B.E.I.C.) Clerk in Holy Orders to Rebecca Mary widow of Col R C Graves C B late Indian Army
WALKER—ROCHE—June 1 at Christ Church Sunderland Cecil Ernest Walker late 3rd Dragoon Guards to Dora Catherine daughter of the late Wilson Mills Roche

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—May 28 at Niton Isle of Wight Abel Henry Bayley major (6th Manchester Regt) of St King's Road Brighton and of South Lodge Niton aged 73
LE MESURIER—May 29 at Weald Corner Sevenoaks Major Eugene Le Mesurier Indian Army Political Dept Government of India son of Col F A Le Mesurier C B R E
ROSS—May 31 at

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2339 tons, Captain J R Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain G E Pickering will sail to day for Hull, with a general cargo

THE steamer Kilchattan, 2412 tons, Captain W Higgins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hakata Maru, 3319 tons Captain G Anderson, will sail to-day for Kobe &c., with a general cargo and 2 passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ochia, 3435 tons, Captain H McClelland, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo

THE steamer Scindia, 2050 tons, Captain H R Holt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein via Colombo, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain H M Cuthush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail & general cargo and passengers.

THE French mail steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3557 tons, Captain A Sebuffat, will sail to-day for Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3253 tons, Capt in J Thomson will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For London —Mrs J C Swann, Mrs T Brailsford and Lt C Macdonald For Liverpool—Capt A Davidson, Mr D H Wallace and 2 deck

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Caledonia s.....	Tocque	London, June 1
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta, June 8
	Scindia s	Holt	Moulmein, June 5
	Kilchattan s	Higgins.....	Calcutta, June 9

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Onipenta s	Hill	Calcutta
	Lama s	Cuthush	Karachi
	Ochia s	McClelland ...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dido, pickering, for Hull
" Massilia, Thomson, for Liverpool, &c
" Hakata, Maru, Anderson, for Kobe
" Ville de la Ciotat, Reuzeat, for Noumea

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
19	Stephanotis	G Howse	
	Elvaston	W Fergher	Colombo
	Lindula	H J Paterson	Rangoon
	Metis	R Brown	Pulo-Penang
	Industry	D Milne	Karachi
	Valetta	J Jones	

DEPARTURES.

20	Ha'uret	Peters	Karachi
	Ethiopia	A R W Handcock	Rangoon
	Elora	R B Henderson	Moulmein
	Breconshire	G E Elliott	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
11	Cromwell	London
18	Clan Cameron	Coast
19	Tara	Rangoon
19	Urlana	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, passed Lisbon on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 19th instant

The same Co's steamer Clan Forbes, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 21st instant

The same Co's steamer Clan Ferguson, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 21st instant

The N Y K steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd instant and is due here on the 26th instant

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—687 cwts kurdeesakes Louis Dreyfus and Co 343 cwts myrabolams A O Jayakar and Co
City of Karachi s—89 cwts old copper, H Narayen, 100 bales hump Heerjee Govindjee
Ikbal s—20 bales wool, Morarjee Ratanesy

FOR HULL.

Imam s—200 cwts cottonseed Edjee Comersey ; 37150 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wearmouth s—220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Stanjee and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—150 cwts turmeric S Bhimjee ; 500 cases salted skins Max Klein ; 99 cwts gum Nausey Kersonjee

FOR GENOA

Clan Mackenzie s—100 tons old iron N Futehaly and Co ; 3 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 1000 cwts linseed Volkart

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 8 cases opium P and O S N Co ; 161 cwt oilbannm Yanchong and Co
Austria s—700 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Hakata Maru s—190 baler twist The Mitsui B Kaisha
Austria s—200 bales twist Talati and Co

DIVINE SERVICE.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 24TH 1906.

ST THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F
Hymns—146, 4 and 317
5-30 p m—Children's Service
6-00 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Chants
Hymns—436 176 and 165
Collections for S S J E

Daily—Matins at 8.15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30 p m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins
8-30 a m—Holy Communion—Choral
5-15 p m Sunday School and Catechising
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

WESLEYAN CHURCH COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a m—Parade Service Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
6-30 p m—Evening Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith B A
5-0 p m—Sunday School
6 to 10 p m—Social Hour

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS,

10 a m—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B A
6-30 p m—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
5 p. m.—Sunday School

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a m—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion
Hymns—556, 178 pt 3
5-30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Class for Young men
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—527, 415, 462, 414 and 29

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a m—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon
5 p m—Service for the Young
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a m—Morning Service
6-30 p m—Evening Service
Psalm—100
Hymn—129, 13 and 297

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a m—Matins
8-20 a m—Holy Communion
6-30 p m—Evensong
Hymns—425 215 and 24

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.)

9-30 a m—Matins and Litany
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Waudby Road.)

8-30 a m—Sunday School
11 a m—United Service—(St Andrew's Church)
6-30 p m—Evening Service—Rev W G Robertson

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
Services in the Boy's School room

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a m—Matins
8-30 a m—Holy Eucharist (Choral)
9-30 p.m.—Evensong—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
Alms for Org an addl Choir

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church)

8 a m—Holy Communion (Sung)
10 a m—Matins and address (Parade)
5-30 p m—Children's Service
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

HIGH COURT.—June 23.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes

801-04—Madhavji and K—Vishnu Yeshwant vs The New York Life Assurance Co—Little and Co—Part heard

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

Contested Chamber Matters.

For Consent Decree

583-04—Mulji and D—Valley Mahomed and others vs Haji Ganny Haji Curim and another—M J and M Payne and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

212-06—Kanga and P—Jeejeebhoy R Hillimoria vs De Edulji Nusserwanjee Craigie L and Co—Part heard

Commercial Causes.

206-06—Madhowji K and C—Nemidas Champsey and another vs Elie Beinoglow—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard

Long Causes.

227-06—Chitnis M and W—Krishnarao Bhaskerji Relo vs Khoobchand Nareidas—Arde shir H D and Co

For further directions and Costs on Commissioners's and Assistant Commissioner's Reports

635-04—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Alshabad widow and others—Bicknell M and R

89-02—Trabjee—D and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Salley Mahomed Jaferbhai and others—Bicknell M and R—T and Co—L and Co

For hearing objections to Commissioners Report

623-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy M Petit vs Harridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Awansali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mongulies Vhanidas and others—Lyabji and Co

154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Hattonbai vs Dhanjishaw Ardesir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonjee R and K

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadeshoy Bhaidari and others—Mulla and Mand in possn

845-05—Meganlal J and G—Rahim Vallee Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamidas Chotmull and another vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and 1 person

719-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Hajithoy Bogs vs Dogdoo Narsho and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906.

BOMBAY AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

A STRIKING example of the manner in which valuable public time is wasted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation was furnished on Thursday afternoon, when the whole of the sitting was devoted to a futile discussion on the subject of the disabilities of the gentler sex. The debate arose on a motion brought forward by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, "That the President be requested to move Government to legislate for the abolition of the disqualification for election or appointment and for being a Councillor, covered by Section 16 of the Municipal Act which was to the effect that 'a person shall be qualified for being elected or appointed and for being Councillor if such person is of the female sex.'" What led Mr. Jafferbhoy to bring forward this motion is not clear, for one of his community would surely be the last to advocate such advancement among women. But he did it on the ground that ladies are not disqualified from sitting on the Supreme Legislative Council, local Legislative Councils, the Improvement Trust or the University Senates. No lady ever has been elected or nominated to a seat on any of these really public bodies and there is no immediate prospect of any such appointment being made. Lady Delegates have been nominated for the Congress and Lady Fellows of the Bombay University, but neither of these is quite the same thing as the Corporation. Mr. Jafferbhoy remarked that it was feared ladies would talk too much, but experience on other bodies showed that they talked too little. He might have added that even if they talked more it could not very well be more puerile than much that is said at the meetings of the Corporation and that occasionally the proceedings could not be less businesslike if the whole municipality were composed of ladies. We do not know who or what induced Mr. Rahimtulla to bring forward his motion, but we believe we are right in saying that he did it out of a pure love of humour and was quite as well satisfied, that it was thrown out as he would have been if it had been carried. No lady has expressed a desire to join in the deliberations of the Corporation, and we doubt if any desire exists in the innermost heart of a solitary lady in the whole of this vast city, in whatever caste or community she may be sought.

We do not find that any of the supporters of the motion adduced even one argument in favour of admitting ladies as members of the Corporation, though we are glad to find that Mr. Macdonald paid a fitting tribute to the talents, ability and accomplishments of many ladies in the city. At the same time it was no very great compliment to them to say that many are as gifted as some members of the Corporation or to remark that there are a great many ladies who if brought forward would probably outshine Mr. Jafferbhoy himself. It is probable, but Mr. Macdonald's object was not to induce his colleagues to vote in favour of the motion, though all his arguments tended in that direction, until he was challenged by Dr. Katrak and the real aim of the member was revealed. Had ladies desired to be elected to the Corporation or to secure the representation of their interests, we may take it as certain that they would have appeared in the Council Chamber in their hundreds, if not thousands, to listen to the debate as others of their sex did behind the grille in the House of Commons not long ago, but as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked there was not a single lady present, nor was there any flag displayed. Had there been, or had the ladies, or even any section of them, made a representation to the Corporation on the subject it would have been incumbent on that body to give it the attention which was called for, considering that the "physical, moral and intellectual attainments of ladies are such as to frighten any body who held views opposite to their own."

Even Sir Pherozeshah, who rose to damn the proposition permitted himself to glide into a dissertation in support of it, until he arrived at the point at which it was necessary to indicate how he proposed to vote, when he bluntly declared that it was not possible for women to take part in civic affairs, that the rough and tumble way which men followed did not sit well upon females. Mr. Padhye, who was a strong supporter of the proposal to admit ladies, considered it hollow to lay stress upon the fact that no specific demand for the privilege had been made by women. Mr. Padhye evidently takes a very gloomy view of the Corporation—a view that is widely shared—and warned his colleagues that true statesmanship consists not in waiting until things got worse and their hands are forced, but in foreseeing things and inaugurating great changes in time, and provided they promise to prove beneficial and to stand the test of reason. Not necessity, but desirability ought to be the watchword of far-seeing statesmen of generous instincts. It was indeed an excellent speech, but it failed to convince. So did others ; that of Mr. Dhondi being the only one which told. Since the time the subject had been before the Corporation, said he, he had not been able to live in peace with Mrs. Dhondi. She wanted him to support Mr. Jafferbhoy's proposition. But he would not, for he had had experience of diverting ladies from household affairs. Knowing the advantages of a ladies club, he induced his wife to join one which Mr. Darashah Chichgar had started. And with what result? Since then his experience was that he had to rock the child to sleep and "do such other things." However much we may favour women suffrage—such as besieged Mr. Asquith and assaulted a policeman on Thursday being disqualified—we cannot help endorsing the contention, put forward during the discussion at the Corporation, that there is much to be done for the women of this country before they can well be invited to take part in Municipal administration. They suffer many disqualifications and disabilities which the cast-iron rules of ancient custom have set up and the suggestion that the purdah system should be broken down, as a preliminary, was not without justification. Women in this country have been too long neglected and unappreciated to be able to send forth many of their number, either to represent a constituency or even to record an intelligent vote. They have been allowed to suffer and to grow up uneducated, and even to-day the proportion of female scholars and students to males is lamentably small. If no step had been taken to ameliorate their condition and provide the means for redressing their very real grievances, we could have expected them to send forth some of their number to champion their cause, Fortunately however there has been no occasion for this. The sterner sex has realised the desirability of the mothers of the country standing on the same intellectual level as the fathers, and that not until they do can moral and intellectual progress be secured. This being so, the women will be wiser and more entitled to respect if they stay at home and leave the "rough and tumble" of the daily round to the sex which is physically more fitted to undertake it, even if not better eventually equipped. We believe they are willing to wait for many years yet for the privilege Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla sought to secure for them at once. Anyhow the result of the division shows that the time has not yet come for the admission of ladies into the Corporation.

RUBBER IN ASSAM.

Our readers who remember the appeal made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India on the subject of experimenting in the growth of rubber on the Western Coast will welcome the Forest Bulletin on Ficus Elastica by Mr. E. M. Coventry of Assam. The booklet deals with its natural growth and its artificial propagation and even includes that which might be of little use in some other parts of the Empire, a description of the method of tapping and the preparation of rubber for the market. Much of the information given is of the forests of Assam, while Burma, of whose rubber possibilities we recently made mention, also comes in that treatment. Judging by the frequency with which the Ficus Elastica occurs in the Assam forests, it is reasonable to suppose that every endeavour will be made to exploit the industry there to its fullest extent. The frontispiece of this bulletin is of a natural rubber tree about one hundred and twenty feet in height which yielded eighty pounds of rubber at one tapping. This is a return which is hardly to be expected permanently, but there are many things in favour of the Assam forests for rubber. It is the dominant tree of the forests there, it being usual to come across mature trees at a distance of every two to three hundred yards in the richer forests. Its love for light accounts for its great height, and judicious clearing should not only improve the existing trees but make room for many more, though possibly too much clearing might defeat the planter's own ends, for Mr. Thompson, the Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Houkong Valley of Upper Burma, writes that the main factor determining the distribution of this species seems to be excessive humidity of the atmosphere. At Charduar this has been remembered and encouragement given to young plants by only clearing lines through the forest at a hundred feet apart, the natural vegetation being left standing between these lines. For any desirous of embarking in the rubber industry on the other side Mr. Coventry's brochure can be recommended, though it scarcely gives full value to the lights and shades of the work. It is not to be expected that artificial cultivation will give such satisfactory results for some time to come, as are obtained for the old inhabitants of the forest, many of which are of advanced of age ; but artificial cultivation has progressed, useless methods have been eliminated from those employed and much useful information has been gained in the experiments which have been tried since rubber growing first attracted attention in the Province something over thirty years ago. The study of the volume will well repay those who are contemplating experiments in rubber cultivation in the ghauts and the South West Coast lands and for many it will act as a useful handbook on a subject much discussed but not so widely understood.

THE SCARCITY OF COPPER.

To anyone who studies the metal market reports it is clear that there is a great opening for investing in copper. For some time past the price of the metal has been steadily rising and now very high prices have to be paid by consumers to meet their requirements. It is not difficult to find a reason for this. Most of the available production for July has been disposed of and large quantities have been placed for August, and even September is figuring largely in the quotations. The visible supply is no more than 9,583 tons as compared with 18,055 tons at this time last year. The simple fact is that, steadily as the world's production of the metal increases, the consumption increases still more rapidly and in Europe the recorded stocks do not exceed 5,183 tons, or considerably less than a simple week's requirements, while the quantity afloat, when the market was recorded a fortnight ago, was no more than 4,460 tons. This alone could account for famine prices, but looking back it is seen that the year's supply to England has been some twenty-three thousand tons short, while the deliveries were about the same amount higher. It must be recognised that appreciable as the increase in output has been, it has not served to meet the enhanced consumption, and this is a condition which is likely to endure for a long time to come. Copper is a tell-tale metal, and its occurrence is very extensive. But even when capital is available for the exploitation of promising ground, it requires a considerable time for the sinking of shafts, for the erection of reduction works, and for the many other essentials to a fair commercial enterprise. It is this and the fear that the price may rapidly drop which probably has deterred many who would otherwise be ready to speculate in this direction, though it is a matter which, under the circumstances, is hardly to be classed as speculative. Ontario and British Columbia contribute over eighty per cent. of Canada's production, but there are promising districts in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec without looking further afield into non-British countries. The present great demand for copper is not an unstable thing, for the use of the metal is increasing monthly and it is reasonable to expect that any continuance of the existing prices will bring out a bunch of copper companies, many of which will be sound investments.

SURVIVAL OF THE "FITTEST."

THE question of the why and the wherefore of the survival of the top-hat is brought into prominence by the statement in the sporting columns of a London contemporary, in reference to the Derby : "The Paddock looked rather monotonous, ladies not being admitted, and it was noticeable that not a bowler hat was visible, the whole of the men sporting toppers." For many years now the passing of the silk hat has been prognosticated during every change of style, which, for the moderately well-dressed man, may be said to be about once every two years. But the hold of the silk hat upon the masculine affections was never greater than it is to-day. Æsthetes have raved against it till they are hoarse. Artists refuse to wear it, although the age of the sophisticated velveteen-coated, green-tied, long-haired daubers has almost passed away. The top-hat, like the Press and all persecuted institutions, survives, and shines with greater lustre than ever. The top-hat, much as we know it, with flat brims and curly ones, high crowns and stunted ones, has had a clear run of a century, and looks like holding its own for another. In that time women's headgear has undergone every variety of change. The quaint poke-bonnet has given place to the huge picture hat ; the "boater" has been succeeded by the toque ; and every variety of material, straw, wire, bone, chiffon, beads, flowers, jet, and ribbons, even paper, have been requisitioned to assist in the feminine adornment of woman's ever-changing headgear. And what is the secret of man's stability in the matter of hats as contrasted with woman's fickleness? May it not be found in this paraphrase of a famous couplet : Man's hat is of man's life a thing apart ; 'Tis woman's whole existence?

THE Viceroy has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Major R. M. Thomason of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles.

HER EXCELLENCY the Countess of Minto will entertain the members of the Girls' Friendly Society at tea at Viceregal Lodge on Friday 29th June.

2nd Lieutenant Plinston, Indian Army, late Manchester Regiment, has been posted to the 31st Lancers.

THE P. and O. s s Banca left Singapore yesterday morning sailing at Penang and Colombo.

THE Inspector-General of Irrigation has been granted the private entree at Government House.

THE P. and O. Company's s s Peninsular, with the homeward Mails of the 16th instant, arrived at Aden at noon on Friday.

THE increase in the professional staff at Deolali will have effect from the 1st July, when the new class at the India Staff College assembles.

WORK is being steadily continued on the Shilman extension railway from Peshawar, local tribal labour being employed as far as circumstances permit.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S route into Western Tibet will probably be over the Karakoram Range. He will take some weeks to reach the unexplored tract which he intends examining.

FROM the 9th to the 15th instant, 1 European, 13 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 279 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 348. The death-rate was 35-5 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 35-5. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 3, small-pox 7, fevers 81, bowel-complaints 62, and other causes 195.

MURAR, a cantonment at a distance of some six miles from Gwalior, has all at once become a place of pilgrimage. On the 6th instant, a new spring appeared near the river there, the water in it differing in colour and taste from that of the stream, which is a tributary of the Jumna. This has created an impression among the Hindus that the liquor is Ganges water, with the result that the spring is being visited by crowds of Hindu men and women in the neighbourhood. The Maharaja also has been to the place.

ONE of the main objects of Dr. Sven Hedin's journey to Tibet is to set at rest the question as to the existence of a great snowy range, supposed to lie north of the lake region. He will probably try to strike this, from the north or west as his route will lie in the first place through Chinese Turkistan, direct access to Tibet from the Indian side having been denied him. The region which he will enter has never been traversed by explorers and its character can only be surmised, but high peaks have been seen from a distance, and it is possible that a big range really exists.

The following letter from Government has been sent to the Chairman, of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee, "Your letter of the 3rd January last and the audited accounts of the Exhibition, therewith forwarded, having been laid before his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, I am directed to express regret that through oversight their receipt was not immediately acknowledged, and to request that the congratulations of His Excellency-in-Council may be conveyed to the promoters and managers of the Exhibition on the satisfactory results which were obtained as a consequence of the undertaking having been conducted on practical lines."

THE last of the Local and General List officers of the old Indian Army has now disappeared from the active list. Lieutenant-General McLeod was promoted full General on the 7th May and he retired on the following day, General Jennings having passed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List a short time before. Lord Roberts is the sole representative of the once famous Bengal Horse Artillery; and as Field-Marshal he will remain free to serve on indefinitely. All Indian officers now on the active list are shown as belonging to the "Indian Army (late Indian Staff Corps)" and the senior of them is Sir Edward Stedman, Military Secretary at the Indian Office, who was promoted General on the 1st April 1904, with over 43 years' service to his credit, his first commission being dated 19th December 1860, and his date of joining the Staff Corps 4th June 1867.

NEWS from Entebbe is chiefly concerned with sleeping sickness which seems to be one of the most terrible and insidious scourges to which humanity is exposed. The islands of the lake, especially those which fringe the waters on the Uganda side, are becoming depopulated, says the "Gazette" for Zanzibar and East Africa. Circumstances seem to point to the definition of a fly bait injurious to human beings corresponding to the infected fly belt nearer the coast within which horses cannot live. We have heard something of late of the possibility of the game laws of the Protectorates upsetting Nature's arrangement. Naturalists have suggested that in taking upon himself to decide what species are noxious and therefore to be destroyed man is usurping the prerogative of Nature. From her point of view, it may be that man with his destructive instincts is himself the most noxious species of all African fauna and that sleeping sickness is an effort on her part in that region to redress the balance.

A PROFITABLE source of forest revenue is described in the "Indian Forest." In South Canara, an extract made by boiling the wood of catechu tree is sold to dealers who use in making pan supari. It is an astringent and is used pure in small pieces. In Mysore, the catechu is dissolved in water and the areca nut is, after being boiled and sliced, steeped in the solution and then put out in the sun on mats to dry. This operation is repeated until sufficient catechu is taken up by the nut to form a red, semi-transparent film. Catechu is also used as a remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery, and diabetes. The work of extracting the catechu is given over to contractors who are required to employ local labour. The trees are cut into chips which are boiled and then subjected to a process of evaporation. The extract when dry is worked up into bales, and is sold by the Department by tender. When it is considered that the contract prices paid for prepairing a candy of five cwt. is Rs. 42 a candy and the department realise from Rs. 175 to Rs. 200 per candy, it will be seen that the business is a very profitable one.

REGIMENTS have adopted strange pets from time to time, but the strangest probably is that of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, now in camp in Garth, Breconshire. It is a rabbit, found recently by the regimental postman in a letter-box he was clearing. Attached to its neck was a label, on which were a halfpenny stamp and the address of a gentleman in Wrexham, Denbighshire. The rabbit is being made much of by the regiment.

A VETERAN cricketer sat in a village inn in the Dickens country discussing the season's prospects with his neighbour. Some one mentioned that the cricket pitch is occasionally matting in tropical climes. Gimme Dickens, said the aged cricketer. 'E knowed the game as what it ought to be. The inquirer, the "Chronicle" says, congratulated the villager on his knowledge of Dickens. Was it due to free libraries? I b'lieve no schollard, said the old man. But they do say that Dickens wrote about cricket on the 'earth, and that's where I says it ought to be.

ABOUT a couple of months the Maharajah of Kapurthala left for Europe and his trip was no doubt timed in order to see his portrait in the Paris Salon. The picture, which was commenced last year, is by M. Theo. Ouatrin and the "Bystander" in reproducing this excellent likeness describes the artist as "one of the most successful portrait painters, who is now being bombarded by American, offering enormous fees for sittings." This is not the only that India figures in the current number of the "Bystander" for the "worldly story" is of the Frontier. But Derby Pictures are the most prominent of all in the current illustrated weeklies.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

King Alfonso's Account of the Outrage.

CAPTURE AND SUICIDE OF THE ASSASSIN.

A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

EVERY detail that has come through from Madrid tends to show how narrow was the escape of King Alfonso and his bride. It is now tolerably certain that his Majesty was actually struck by a splinter of the bomb, which damaged one of his decorations, without, however, inflicting any but the very slightest personal injury. The exact number of casualties caused by the explosion is still in doubt. One of the Madrid papers puts the total killed at twenty-four and the number of seriously wounded at fifty or sixty, while many more sustained less serious hurts. The story that the outrage was the outcome of a plot hatched in London is completely discredited by the authorities who have the duty of watching Anarchists in the Metropolis. Worldwide indignation and horror have been caused by the crime, and from every civilised country congratulations are being sent to the Spanish capital.

On the day following King Alfonso and Queen Victoria who had completely recovered from her slight indisposition, drove without escort in a motor car through the streets of Madrid, and received a tremendously enthusiastic welcome.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra sent telegrams of sympathy and condolence to their Spanish Majesties and to Princess Henry of Battenberg. The King and Queen have received replies from King Alfonso and Queen Victoria.

A remarkable photograph, taken at the moment of the outrage, appears in the Spanish illustrated journal A.B.C. It gives a far more vivid picture of the occurrence than it is possible to deduce from confused and conflicting narratives. In the middle of the road is the King's carriage, with the coachman still on the box. To the right is a dense fog of dust, from the middle of which emerge the figures of three mounted soldiers one apparently headless and another with his arm upraised. In front of the carriage one horse is lying dead, and the other seven are spread out across the street in panic. The leading outrider is wildly gesticulating, while a civilian has just seized the head of the other leader. On the left are the horses of the escort, rearing and prancing, and mixed in the utmost confusion. To the right of the foreground is a dense crowd. A soldier in the front is presenting his fixed bayonet while policeman stands with his arm extended wide toward the carriage. Between him and the carriage are two blurred figures, staggering in the fog of dust.

On the left side of the picture is an officer on a white horse, apparently addressing the King of receiving orders.

SUICIDE OF THE ASSASSIN.

The drama was completed on Saturday night when Mateo Moral the man who threw the bomb at King Alfonso during the procession, was arrested at a little village some fourteen miles from the capital. Unfortunately the policeman in whose custody he was failed to exercise sufficient vigilance and Moral, pulling out a pistol, shot the man dead, and then committed suicide. He has been fully indentified as the individual who occupied the room in the house, 88, Calle Mayor, whence the fatal bomb was hurled. Not only this, but there is every reason to believe that he is identical with the man who threw a bomb at the carriage in which King Alfonso and President Loubet were driving from the Paris Opera House on the night of May 31. The real perpetrator of the outrage was never arrested, but he was known to be one Alejandro Farras, alias Edu

DARK DAYS IN RUSSIA.

MORE DISCONTENT AMONG THE TROOPS.

Shipping Disorganised.

KRONSTADT MUTINOUS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Mutinous outbreaks of the troops have taken place in many cities in Russia.

Part of the Sevastopol garrison has mutinied and seized three guns.

They were subsequently surrounded and disarmed.

There are renewed fears at Odessa of a mutiny in the fleet and a bombardment of the City.

The Black Sea shipping trade has already demoralised.

Kronstadt has also developed open insubordination.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

In yesterday's sitting of the Duma, the Ministers of Justice and the Interior made speeches defending the conduct of the Police and were howled down with execrations and shouts of "murderers and massacre-mongers resign."

Prince Urussoff, one of the Deputies and formerly Assistant Minister of the Interior, caused a sensation in the Duma by revealing some inflammatory proclamations printed by a Government department.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

President Roosevelt has regretfully informed the New York Jews that official action of his part regarding the Bielostok massacre is not practicable and his interferences would only be harmful.

THE AFFRAY AT TANTEH.

Trial Commences.

STERN MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED.

The trial of the assailants of Captain Bull and others begins to-day, at the village of Deushawi near Tantah. The newspapers report that the sentences will be immediately carried out and the guilty will be shot publicly.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ON THE TRANSVAAL.

The Whirlwind's Advice.

LATEST APOSTLE OF CAUTION.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Mr. Winston Churchill was banqueted last night at the New Reform Club. In a speech he made he dwelt upon the necessity for dealing cautiously with South African difficulties and immediately abolishing the Chinese. He appealed to the Liberals for a continuance of their confidence in view of the imminence of a responsible Government in the Transvaal and the necessity for preventing a violent economic collapse in the meanwhile.

TROOPS IN PESHAWAR VALLEY.

An Increase to be Made.

THE USE OF NOWSHERA.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morley, replying to Sir Charles Dilke, said it was intended to slightly increase the British Troops in Peshawar Valley. The addition will be mainly stationed in the vicinity of Nowshera owing to the healthiness of that station.

THE TROUBLE IN NIGERIA.

The Late Mr. Read's Body.

HELD BY THE NATIVES

Further fighting is proceeding in Southern Nigeria owing to the refusal of the natives to deliver up the body of Mr. Crewe-Read, whose murder was telegraphed on the 14th instant.

A tribe in Northern Nigeria has attacked the escort of Major Sharpe, the Resident at Kontagora. Major Sharpe was dangerously wounded.

MR. SEDDON'S FUNERAL.

All the Colonies Represented.

A HUGE CONCOURSE.

The funeral of Mr. Seddon at Wellington, to-day, was enormously attended. All the Colonies were represented. A notable feature was the number of persons following on foot.

THE SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN.

Mr. Asquith Besieged.

CONVICTION OF A LEADER.

The suffragettess besieged Mr. Asquith in his house this morning. Four of the leaders were arrested and Miss Billington was fined ten pounds or two months for assaulting a policeman. She refused to pay the fine.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Another Officer Dies in Uganda.

The death is announced of Lieut. Tulloch from sleeping sickness contracted at Uganda.

MUKHTAR PACHA'S WIFE.

Death at Constantinople.

The wife of Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha has died at Constantinople and her burial will be at the expense of the Sultan.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Smaller Indemnity for the Nanchang Massacre.

Reuter (Peking) says France has accepted half the indemnity she demanded for the anti-missionary outbreak at Nanchang and has also made other concessions.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

An Unconditional Surrender.

(FROM O B CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 22.

The whole of the medical students, still on strike in Lahore, have submitted unconditionally and have petitioned to be allowed to resume their studies.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Banquet to the Editors.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Anglo-German friendship Committee gave a banquet to the German editors last night at which Lord Avebury presided. Lord Lorebuen proposed the toast of Anglo-German friendship. The speakers included Mr. Bryce.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Lock System Adopted.

The Washington Senate has approved of the lock system in preference to a sea-level Panama Canal and the question is thus settled.

THE RIDGEWAY COMMISSION

Enquiry Concluded.

Sir West Ridgeway's Transvaal and Orangia Constitution Committee have concluded their labours.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Mr. Dutt as Delegate to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, who left on the 9th of June for England, has consented to act as Delegate of the leading Associations in Bengal, in connection with the Partition question.

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

A Premature Suggestion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Nothing is known in the Army Department here regarding the statement in the "Standard" as to Sir John French being appointed to succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief of India Considering that Lord Kitchener's appointment does not cease till November 1907, any such suggestion is altogether premature.

MR. COWASJEE'S APPEAL.

Reported Acceptance By Privy Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 22.

THE Privy Council has, according to a private wire received here, recommended his Majesty to admit the appeal of Mr. B. Cowasjee against the recent decision of the Lower Burma Chief Court and to expedite its disposal.

The appeal arose out of the conviction of Mr. B. Cowasjee, for professional misconduct, alleged to have been committed by him as advocate in the recent abduction case, in which Maung and others were tried and acquitted. Two charges were framed by the Judges of the Burma Chief Court against Mr. Cowasjee, first that he advised Maung Ofar Ghine's relatives to conceal certain letters that they had received from Mah Nu, the abducted girl, purporting that she had gone off with Maung voluntarily, when he, Mr. Cowasjee, knew that certain persons were being prosecuted for the abduction of Mah Nu; and secondly that he as an advocate advised the client Maung Ghine to bribe Mr. Hardless, the Government expert in handwriting, to give an opinion favourable to the prosecution.

FAMINE IN INDIA..

A Decided Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The crop reports for the week ending June 16th show that the prospects have improved in many districts owing to the rain and the prospects are favourable in Burma, East Bengal and Assam, the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and most parts of Bombay and Madras. About 11,000 immigrants have left the Sangor district for Bundelkhand and in Bombay emigrants continue to return in large numbers and obtain sufficient employment in the fields etc. in their villages.

In the United Provinces arrangements are now being made for the closure of roads; works and the removal of the dependents to their homes in anticipation of the breaking of the rains. The distribution of takavi for the purchase of bullocks has begun in Etawah and enquiries are proceeding in other districts. The demand is great. Cholera has broken out in Tehri, but is declining in Bundelkhand. Some distress prevails in parts of the Jessor and Nadia Districts of Bengal and the opening of test relief works is reported to be necessary in one part of the Jessore District.

Everywhere the ground is being prepared for sowing the autumn crops.

The return of the number of persons in receipt of relief is incomplete, but in the United Provinces there are 1,62,000 in Ajmer and Marwara 35,887, in Central India 86,600 and in Bombay 98,150.

THE BOMBAY REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India dated 20th June:—

Good rain during week in parts Konkan, Palanpur, Kolhapur, Ahmedabad, Broach, Deccan, Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha, moderate in parts Panch Mahals, Kaira, Karnatak and Rewa Kantha and slight in parts Karachi, Larkhana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Cutch. Rainfall general but insufficient for sowing in parts Kaira, Deccan, Karnatak and Rewa Kantha. Standing crops benefited by recent rain and generally in good condition. Irrigation canals, tanks and wells being replenished by rain. Sowing generally continues except in parts where moisture insufficient. Except in parts Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur, Kathiawar and Baroda supply of drinking water greatly improved owing to rain. Cattle not yet improving in condition. Deficiency of agricultural stock being made good from takavi advances. Fodder still deficient but green grass should soon be available. Price of local fodder two to four times normal, and imported grass finds ready sale. Stocks of food grains in the market ample and imports active. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee, in Deccan 28 to 57 per cent, in Karnatak 37 to 49 per cent. in Gujarat 24 to 40 per cent., in Konkan 25 to 43 per cent. and in Sind 5 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 9th instant—Dharwar 200, Phaltan 154, Miraj Junior 194, Kathiawar 611; total 1,159 Distress not acute. Agricultural labourers in fair to good condition. Condition of relief workers generally good and relief measures adequate. Numbers on relief slightly fallen, owing to cholera scare on works in Bijapur. Emigrants continue to return in large numbers, and they get sufficient employment in fields and on other works in their villages. No aimless wandering or emaciation. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in places in Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Numbers on relief—British Districts—Deccan: works 27,503, gratuitous 38,474; total 66,377. Karnatak works 15,541, gratuitous 16,232; total 31,773. Native States: work 6,145, gratuitous 2,407; total 8,552.

DEATH OF SARDAR BAHADUR RUPSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 22.

Subedar Major Sardar Bahadur Rupsing died after a short illness to-day. The deceased who was a Rajput by caste and had been for more than thirty years in the regiment of 3rd Sappers and Miners, in which he was greatly liked and esteemed by all ranks and grades. He took a very keen interest in all that concerned the welfare of the men and the credit of the regiment. At the annual sports and entertainments of the regiment he was always a prominent figure as in March last. He was made a Subadar-Major in 1894 and saw a good deal of service including the Burma expedition, Punjab Frontier, Afghan war, Tirah and China campaigns, Malekand and Mohmud expedition. He was awarded the Durand medal in 1888, and the title of Bahadur in 1901. He was one of those selected to form a part of the contingent of Indian troops who represented the Army at the Coronation. His remains were escorted past the Band to-day, a great crowd following the funeral procession.

AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

Rules and Conditions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 22.

The full arrangements in connection with the Aga Khan Motor trials have now been issued. The patrons are His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Lamington, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, His Highness the Aga Khan, G. C. I. E. General Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., D. S. O.

The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay and President Motor Union of Western India is the Vice-Patron, while the Committee are Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Grantham, 33rd (Q. O.) Cavalry, (President), Colonel Stanley Paterson, A. and S. Highlanders, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Collector of Poona, Mr. F. A. H. Vincent, Bombay District Police, The Rev. L. H. Haslope, M. A., Mr. A. Combe, P. W. D., Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Aga Shah Rookh Shah, J. P., who is also Hony. Secretary.

It has now been definitely decided to hold the above competition for the Aga Khan Challenge Cup valued Rs. 1,000 on Thursday the 23rd August 1906 (Ganesh Chathurthi Holiday). The course will be from Poona to Satara and back, approximately 142 miles. The cars will start from and finished at Vittoo Villa at Poona on the same day, the Satara Control being at the Club, and there will be no intermediate control. The conditions of entree are laid down as follows:—

(1). Cars must be entered by or in the names of amateurs. (2). Cars must be driven by amateur drivers only. (3). Before accepting any particular entry, the Committee may call upon any intending competitor to furnish any proof they think necessary, and the Committee is at liberty to refuse an entry without stating any reason for such a refusal. (4). First entries Rs. 35 to close on Thursday, the 16th August, and second, Rs. 50, to close on Tuesday, the 21st August (5). No entry will be accepted which is not accompanied by entrance fee.

Starting declarations must reach the Honorary Secretary by Tuesday, the 21st August at the latest.

According to the rules which have been framed with legal precision, the full complement of compants of a competing car (Driver, Observer, Passengers if any) tyres, spare stools, luggage and petrol, will be weighed by the Committee on the day previous to the competition which weight should not be minimised and must be maintained to the finish. After weighment, cars will be parked and all necessary precautions will be taken as to the ensure that no alteration in the laden weight is being made.

Two-seated cars will carry, besides the Driver, one Observer; if a two-seated car has a bucket seat behind, it is at the option of the competitor to carry one passenger besides the Driver and Observer.

Four-seated cars of or below 10 h.p. will carry besides the Driver and Observer, one adult passenger, a competitor may, however, carry an additional passenger if he desires.

About 10 h.p. two adult passengers must be carried, besides the Driver and Observer.

Each car will be timed by the observer on the outward journey to Satara, between specified points up the Karraj and Khandsh ghaut.

Petrol will be available at the Poona and Satara Club Controls, on payment of cash only. A competitor may bring his own petrol, for the transport of which he will be held solely responsible. After the competition, all cars will again be parked so as to enable the Committee to measure out petrol from each car. The average speed of cars must not exceed 30 miles per hour or be less than 12 miles per hour. Though loss of marks on account of tyre trouble is eliminated, yet the minimum average speed of a car must be kept up. Racing or reckless driving is prohibited. In case of mishap the help of a professional driver, chauffeur or a mechanic is forbidden, but such persons may at the discretion of the Committee travel in cars as passengers. their services being restricted to assistance of a unskilled nature. Drivers are forbidden from seeking any advice from any person,

The Committee only will select observers who will be allotted to cars by drawing.

Ladies will not be permitted to act as observers, but they may enter or drive cars in the competition. At the Satara Club two hours compulsory stop will be made for luncheon, etc. Luncheon coupons at Rs. 3 each will be issued by the Honorary Secretary on application. Luncheon cannot be supplied at the Satara Club without a Coupon. Cash must be paid for drinks, smokes and any other refreshments at the Satara Club.

The Aga Khan Challenge S[illegible] valued Rs. 1,000 (to be compe[illegible] will be awarded to that car whic[illegible] aggregate marks. In the [illegible] tieing, the Cup will be awarded to [illegible] which did the fast hill climbs. The Cup is not to be taken out of India. The bona-fide amateur owner of the winning car, or the amateur who has driven the winning car will be entitled to the custody of the Cup for such a length of time as may be permitted by the Committee, but it must be returned to the Honorary Secretary at least one month before the date of the next competition.

The Committee Cup will be awarded outright to the winner of the Challenge Cup if funds permit.

Certificates of merit will also be awarded to bona-fide amateur owners or amateur drivers of such cars as make non-stop runs.

The Sachin Trophy value Rs. 225 presented by H. H. the Nawab of Sachin will be awarded outright to the bona-fide amateur owner who has driven the Car that has make the fastest hill climbs.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Inspector-General of Irrigation and the Consulting Architect to the Government of India will respectively take rank in articles 25 and 62 of the Warrant of Precedence for India; also the Inspector-General of Irrigation is granted the privilege of the Private entree to Government House.

Captain Chalmers, I.M.S., is placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the twenty-four hours' observation is imposed against Alexandria.

Major Fearside, I.M.S., is appointed Senior Medical Officer at Port Blair and Assistant Superintendent of the Settlement.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major F. A. Hoghton, 74th Punjabis, officiates as Deputy Secretary in the Army Department vice Lieutenant-Colonel Dingley.

VOLUNTEERS.

First Punjab Rifles, Second-Lieutenant F. G. Pike to be lieutenant.

Bengal and N. W. Railway Rifles, Major Neville to be Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant.

H. E. the Governor-General is pleased to confer the Volunteers Officers Decoration upon Captain and Honorary Major R. M. Thomason of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Sir Francis Younghusband is appointed Resident at Kashmir with effect from 27th of June.

Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith is appointed temporary Famine Secretary to the Agent to the Government, Rajputana, in addition to own duties.

Captain H. Harrison held charge of the office of Resident at Baroda from the 31st of March to the 13th of April.

Captain Condon, I. M. S., Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, is granted 15 months' leave.

Captain T. S. B. Williams, I.M.S., will office ate.

Captain H. Crossie, I.M.S., officiates as Consular Surgeon at Abushar and Kermanshah.

Captain Moconaghy, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon in Turkish Arabia, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days and Assistant Surgeon Barrett will hold charge of the current duties of the Office.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

These will be held every Wednesday afternoon during the monsoon at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting) commencing on 4th July.

The events are open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only, unless otherwise specified.

Two prizes will be given to those competitors who score the most points during the season and in the event of a tie preference will be given to the winner of the greatest number of firsts. Also a prize to the Lady who scores most points both by nominations and competitions.

Points will be awarded as followws:—Three for a first, 2 for a Second, 1 for a Third, and will be given to the rider, except in scurries and Jumping when half will go to the rider and half to owner.

These points may be reduced by Judges in case of few competing.

The Marine Lines Maidan will be reserved for practice every Monday and Saturday morning, commencing Monday 25th June.

(Sd.) J. HANDERSON GRAY,
W. G. PALMER.
Hony. Secretaries, Mounted Sports.

THE TROUBLE AT THE G. P. O.

Discontent amongst the Postmen.

LETTER FROM THE P. M. G.

WHAT looked perilously like coming to a strike of the Bombay City Postmen has been happily averted by a firm, pointed, but conciliatory letter addressed to each postman in the service and duly received by them yesterday. For some time discontent had been brewing amongst the employes on account of low wages, repeated fining, and other matters affecting their comfort. Ever since last November negotiations have been going on, and yesterday was apparently the last day allowed by the men for a settlement of their grievances. Had nothing been done, the men had determined to approach the Presidency Postmaster in a body and get his decision one way or the other. What it would have meant if the 601 postmen had struck work on mail day is better imagined than described. Happily things have been smoothed over, and the letter from the Postmaster General explains itself.

The following is a copy of the Postmaster's letter:—

The Postmaster-General has represented the petitioner's case to the Director-General, who, on his recommendation, has been pleased to sanction a much improved scale under which postmen will receive more pay in future, but it depends upon their own conduct whether they attain to the higher and better paid grades. The following will be the grades:—

	Rs.
Probationary postman	12
Fourth grade postman	14
Third grade postman	16
Second grade postman	18
First grade postman	20
Postman readers	25

The number of appointments in each grade will be:—

Probationers—43 as at present.
4th grade—193 instead of 195.
3rd grade—150 instead of 147.
2nd grade—99 instead of 129.
1st grade—93 instead of 33.
Readers—51, as at present.

The dates from which this change as a whole takes effect have not been settled by the Director-General as yet; but the lowest paid permanent postmen, viz., those on Rs. 12 and Rs. 14, will first be considered, and these will receive increased pay from 1st July and 1st September respectively, and the senior men in other grades, readers and probationers from December next onwards until the scale is completed. The exact date will be notified shortly.

The petitioners' statement is not quite accurate in the third paragraph of their representation. Repeated bad work must be punished as it is found that mere verbal warning has but little effect. He can represent any particular case to me and I shall make it possible to consider favourably any petitions submitted by postmen of good character. But they must enable me to show leniency towards them by their good work and loyalty.

The petitioner has no just complaint about the number of hours of duty. It has been ascertained that men of the same class in other occupations work much longer hours.

The question of holidays is not one affecting only the postmen of Bombay, but everywhere all over India, and the Postmaster-General cannot promise that general and complete holidays can be given, as it would not be possible, nor can he recommend that the period of service be reduced to 25 years.

The petitioner does not appear to understand what he asks for, as very few of his class can afford to go on a small pension at 40 to 45 years of age.

The postmen have better leave rules than any other subordinates or menials of their class, and the Postmaster-General considers that this is sufficient.

The Postmaster-General points out that a quiet, respectable and loyal man can always find relatives or friends willing to stand security. Friends are only unwilling to do so when they know that the postman is of bad conduct because then the sureties get into trouble. This is a question which also affects all postmen in India, and the Postmaster-General considers that the postmen in Bombay cannot be especially treated. He further states that if he had not heard that certain postmen thought of giving trouble he might have recommended exemption after a certain number of years' service, but he is not prepared to do so just now.

Each case of complaint by the public must be considered apart. I always make it a point to hear the postman's side of the story and give his statement due consideration before decision.

The Postmaster-General has agreed about the proposal to raise the readers pay to Rs. 25.

Finally, the Postmaster-General wishes me to point out to the petitioner that he has received reports that he, with other postmen, has contemplated illegal and insubordinate conduct and actions. Their conduct in this respect has not been loyal and straightforward. They need not think their action is not known, as everything is reported and disclosed. The Government will not tolerate such an attitude, and while they are in service they must conform strictly to the rules like other Government servants. They have made it difficult for the Postmaster-General to support their claim, and he hopes in future that the petitioner and the other postmen will give cause for no complaint.

HYDERABAD OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Marwaris Prosecuted.

According to our Secunderabad correspondent Hyderabad, is at present in a great state of excitement regarding a charge brought against Narad Persbad and Murli Persbad, wealthy Marwaris, and sole Government opium contractors of adulterating opium. The case started by a dismissed servant of the accused petitioning the City Court, and setting forth that he and his mother had been been in the habit of eating opium obtained from the accused and that his mother died from the effects of the opium, which was adulterated. Accordingly a raid was made on accused's premises and samples were subsequently tested by Dr. Ahmed Ali, L. M. S. Fourteen witnesses appeared for the prosecution and yesterday was fixed for the arguments preparatory to the framing of charge. The case was heard before Nawab Lovekader Jung Bahadur. Barrister-at-law, Chief City Magistrate.

Mahomed Kasim, Public Prosecutor, represented the Government, and Mr. Eardley Norton, the well-known Madras barrister, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Norton made a very eloquent speech and condemned the whole evidence as being false, almost every witness having motives of revenge against the accused. He protested that the medical evidence was not expert and that the so-called foreign matter found in the seized samples was identical with ingredients contained in opium manufactured at Malwa, which he calculated contained 29 per cent. of adulterated matter. Accused obtained Malwa opium, and, therefore, did not adulterate, and he quoted Dr. Watt's Dictionary of Economic roducts of India on what actually was adulteration. The whole story, counsel said, was suspicious, and there was no evidence to frame a charge on. The Public Prosecutor briefly replied that he relied on the Hyderabad Opium Act. The Judge ultimately framed charges, and the case will proceed on Saturday.

Several thousands natives clamoured to get into the Court, which was crowded. Accused pay Government Rs. 175,300 for the contract.

The evidence of various opium eaters on the effect of the drug promises to be of exceptional interest in view of the present anti-opium agitation.

THE BOMBAY PILGRIM CAMPS.

Petition Referred to the Secretary of State.

The following letter for the Government has been sent to the Honorary Secretaries, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, dated the 22nd June signed by the Secretary to Government in the general Department.

"In continuation of Government letter, dated the 19th April, I am directed to state that the memorial from His Highness the Aga Khan and the Mahomedans of Bombay dated the 10th April 1906 praying for the abolition of the existing system of observation of pilgrims proceeding from India to Mecca, was submitted to the Government of India, and to request that His Highness and the other memorialists may be informed that the Government of India have intimated that they fully recognise the hardships imposed upon pilgrims by the present system of observation and are anxious to mitigate them, but that as the measures contemplated involve the question of the international obligations of that Government under the Venice Convention, it has been necessary to make a reference to the Secretary of State on the subject."

THE Aga Khan, who has been absent from India on a short holiday of eight weeks, and who only arrived in London last week, paid a visit on May 31, to the Secretary of State at the India Office. His Highness left on June 3 for Paris, and sails for Bombay from Marseilles on June 8, arriving yesterday.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE House of Commons re-assembled yesterday after the perfectly unnecessary Whitsuntide recess, but it has not yet quite recovered from the fatigues of its holiday and the proceedings so far have been of a rather languid description. For the moment interest is centred more on what is going on outside rather than inside the House. I refer especially to the agitation against the Education Bill. Lord Stanley of Alderley, who is an educational expert, does not agree with Mr. Chamberlain that the Bill will not pass. The Bishops are just as militant as ever and perhaps the most striking of the demonstrations against the Bill judging from the Lancashire process ion in London this afternoon, are yet to come, but Lord Stanley thinks the prelates will climb down when the time comes and hesitate to advise the Lords to reject the Bill. However that may be, Mr. Chamberlain's anticipations of a General Election in the spring seems a bold one. He may feel justified in making this prediction after Mr. Lloyd-George's recent speech threatening the Lords with direful consequences if they prove unyielding, but I shall be very much surprised if, barring accidents, there is another appeal to the country either next year or the year after. Even the redoubtable Dr. Clifford, who has been inclined to show his teeth to the Government recently, declares that he would rather accept the celebrated four-fifths clause than see the present Government go out of office. Clearly the present moment would not be favourable to the Liberals at the polls. Not that there is at present any reaction, but there is evidence of a certain disenchantment even in quarters where one would hardly expect it. There is, for example, a notable article in the "Star" headed "How long O Liberals." The inquiry refers to the Chinese coolie question and is based on a telegram from Johannesburg which we are told will "deepen the dismay and dissatisfaction of Liberals." This telegram shows, according to the "Star" "that in the sham fight between the new Liberal Government and the old Randlord oligarchy the Randlords have won all along the line. Johannesburg is adjusting itself to the Chinese system, and is becoming another Kimberley. Trade Unionism is being cut up by the roots by the Randlords. Both the commercial and labour sections of the community are under the control of the Vampentats. The business men fear bankruptcy; the workmen fear the loss of their work." The "Star" goes on to say:—"The Liberal Government have made a serious mistake in trying to work through the old gang. They are paying dearly for their moral cowardice. We are not inclined to agree with Mr. Chamberlain that if we had another election next spring we should not hear much more about Chinese slavery." We think the Liberal candidates would hear a great deal about it from electors who innocently believed them when they promised to put an end to it." Is this to be followed by a movement for the recall of Lord Selborne? It has always been a surprise to some of us that the Liberals have acquiesced in Lord Selborne's retention in South Africa and in Lord Elgin's evident desire not to alter the policy of his predecessor more than he can help. That he should have returned, Mr. Bernard Holland, a great friend of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton as his private secretary is perhaps not without significance. It is not altogether unusual for a new Minister to be served by the same private secretary as his predecessor when, as in Mr. Morley's case, he is a member of the permanent staff of the department, but that is not Mr. Bernard Holland's position and in the circumstances his selection by Lord Elgin as his private secretary has always been somewhat of a mystery.

THE NEW CUNARDER.

The launch yesterday of the Lusitania, the first of the two swift vessels, which the Cunard Company is adding to its fleet by arrangement with the British Government has attracted much attention here and doubtless also in Germany. Until nine years ago, as Sir William Waite says in the article he contributes to the last number of the "Times" Engineering Supplement, we could boast of having the fastest mercantile vessels of any nation. We had to surrender that position to the Germans. By the construction of the Lusitania pre-eminence in speed is restored to the British flag and it is to be hoped that it will not again be lost. A few facts about the Lusitania and Mauritania as given by Sir W. Waite may be interesting. "Instead of the triple-shaft arrangement of turbine machinery which had been adopted in most steamers, the Lusitania and Mauritania, on the recommendation of a committee, of which he was a member, will have four propelling turbines, each working a separate shaft and propeller, and two reversing turbines will be fitted on the shafts nearest to the middle-line of the vessel. In this manner the sizes of the turbines will be kept down and the total power will be distributed." The dimensions of the Lusitania are as follows—length over all, 790ft.; length at water-line, 760ft.; breadth, extreme, 88ft.; depth, 60 1/2ft.; at 33 1/2ft. draught of water the displacement will approach 40,000 tons; the weight of the materials in each of the ships and her machinery will be about 30,000 tons. The number of decks is no fewer than six and the passenger accommodation is described as being on the "most elaborate and generous scale." Provision is made for carrying about 550 first class, 500 second class and 1,300 third class passengers. The complement of officers and men is about 800.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

The increased and increasing opportunities afforded to old Anglo-Indians of foregathering in London at this period of the season seems to make no difference in the popularity of the annual reunion of the Civil Service Dinner Club. This year's gathering took place last night in the Victoria Hall of the Hotel Cecil and was attended by close upon 190 members representing all parts of India. I think I have previously mentioned that the Prince of Wales would have presided except for the Spanish Royal Marriage. As you have been informed by telegram he wrote explaining the reason of his absence. His letter to the Chairman of the Committee was read during the evening by Sir Charles Crosthwaite who took his Royal Highness's place, and was as follows:—

Dear Sir Philip Hutchins,—I much regret that, owing to my absence from England, I am not able to be present at the Indian Civil Service Dinner. I had hoped to tell the members of that great Service how impressed I was by the work which their brethren are doing in India. I have long been familiar with the reputation of the Indian Civil Service for thoroughness and devotion to duty; and all that I saw and heard during my visit to India convinces me that this high and well earned reputation is most worthily maintained by the present generation of Indian Civilians.—Believe me, Sincerely yours,

GEORGE P.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite was supported on his right by that fine old English—or should I say, British?—gentleman, Mr. Walter Scott Seton-Kerr, who arrived in India when King Edward VII. was only twelve months' old and who is to-day still as vigorous physically as many men, fifty years his junior and intellectually the equal of any Civilian on the active list. On the Chairman's left was another veteran, Mr. G. D. Turnbull, who received his first appointment in the Company's Service two years before his Majesty was born. Two other occupants of the upper table were Sir Steuart Colom Bayley, Sir Raymond West, Sir Arthur Trevor, Sir Charles Elliot, Sir W. R. Burkett, Sir Lesley Probyn, Sir William Ward, Sir F. R. Hogg, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Andrew Fraser, (the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), Messrs. W. H. Hudson, H. J. Sparkes, Lewis Forbes, H. G. Ross, W. D'Oyly, H. G. Payuter, C. S. Bellil, M. J. Wallouse, G. H. M. Batten, H. A. Harrison, H. A. Cookerell, C. Chapman, E. P. Robertson, G. F. Sheppard and J. W. Neill. One face missed in this part of the room was that of Mr. Lionel Ashburner, who has rarely been absent and who was kept away on this occasion by, I regret to say, the unsatisfactory state of his health. The Western Presidency is always strongly represented at this dinner and besides those already mentioned, the following and perhaps other Bombayites attended:—Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Frederic Lely, Sir Edward Candy, Sir Andrew Wingate, Sir James Monteath, Sir Athelstone Baines, Messrs. T. Hart-Davies, M.P., W. Woodward, H. Woodward, W. H. Crowe, G. W. Vidal, J. F. Fleet, W. W. Loch, T. S. Hamilton, W. R. Pratt, J. K. Spence, C. E. Frost, A. Keyser, G. B. Reid, F. L. Charles, R. E. Candy, G. M. Corkell and W. Forteous. These filled one complete table at the head of which was the Honorary Secretary of the Dinner Club, Mr. Austin Low. Dr. John Pollen found himself amongst men chiefly hailing from the Lower Provinces, but he was in excellent company and not far from his old college friend, Dr. G. A. Grierson, one of a type of scholars who have fortunately never been wanting amongst the administrators of India. Considerations of space prevent me from mentioning the names of all the other well-known Civilians, actual or retired, who assisted. I can only give a few—Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Frederick Fryer, Mr. J. F. Finlay, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir Henry Bliss, Sir H. M. Winterbotham, Sir James Bourdillon, Mr. E. R. Henry (Commissioner, Metropolitan Police), Sir Charles Stevens, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M. P., and Sir W. O. Clark (Punjab Chief Court). For the Garden Party which took place this afternoon in the Botanic Society's grounds—which so good a judge as Lord Redesdale considers the prettiest place of its kind in Europe, the weather was perfect. This, I believe, is the only Dinner Club connected with India that gives a garden-party in honour of the fair sex, but in connection with the Punjab Frontier Force Dinner there is an indoor reception for the ladies. The reception, lasting from 4 to 6, and the dinner took place on Wednesday at the Grand Hotel under the presidency of Earl Roberts.

RUSSIAN PROVERBS.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, held at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Pollen, C. I. E., read an interesting paper on "Russian Proverbs." He traced most of the proverbs to their Aryan and Semitic source and dwelt on the due criterion of a proverb. He recalled how an Indian scholar had once dedicated to him a book of "select Persian proverbs with their English, Gujarathi and Hindustani equivalents," and had assured him that if he studied them, "the mystical treasure of practical wisdom would of itself creep into his pocket." He had been feeling in his pockets for this "mystical treasure" ever since, but had not yet found it. He feared it was mythical. Pointing out that "shortness, sense, and salt," are the essentials of a proverb, he disputed the assertion that "the dignity of proverbs was self-evident". There is no dignity in sauce or seasoning though the thing sauced or seasoned may be stately enough. Proverbs, he said, resembled rules in English grammar. They are proved by exceptions. They are "hedged" by precautions. There is hardly a proverb involving a majority which is not qualified by a proverb saving the minority. Popular proverbial generalisations are secured by popular proverbial limitations. No proverbs are really absolute. Dealing with the similarity between English and Russian Proverbs he could not help ascribing it to the influence of the wise men from the East, and to the fact that, in their thoughts and sentiments the English and the Russians have much in common. The Russian proverb "Perhaps" or "Perchance" explained the "dressing gownedness" of the Russian people. They left things to chance too much and like ourselves were war (for which they might have been preparing for four years) broke out in Manchuria with only half prepared. Hence, too, the crop of War Office scandals when was ceases and generally the happy-go-lucky style in which the administration is conducted.

Dr. Pollen then proceeded to deal with the proverbs relating to women, matrimony and children and quoted proverbs showing how uncomplimentary both Russian and English popular sayings are to the fair sex, although England has been described as the "paradise of women"! The Russian peasants believe there is only one soul in seven women—and some declare there is no "soul" in woman at all but only "steam," "that her hair is long her wit is short" and woe is pronounced against the house where the woman rules, where the hen crows, and the cock is silent. In spite, however, of their hard sayings against women, Russian proverbs insist on matrimony, declaring that an unmarried man is no man at all or at best but half a man. Although the Russian says, "there is no learning without the stick" and "bears are taught by beating" and "The twisted ears learn" most of the most popular proverbs indicate kindness towards and professional pride in children, Russians have not been spoiled by the false philosophy of Malthus and have not learnt like the French and our middle classes, to contemn the first great commandment with promise. Having discussed many proverbs regarding relations between master and man, etc., Dr. Pollen noted that Scarne's famous saying "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" has its Russian counterpart in the Proverb, "After the shearing God breathes warmth on the sheep." As an example of excessively Russian sayings, Dr. Pollen quoted, "To live with wolves you must be as the wolves," (as illustrated by Rudyard Kipling's Tale), "The work fears its master," and the saying, common amongst Russian soldiers, viz., "The bullet's a fool, "The bayonet's the boy!" This latter belief probably led to disaster in the recent war. The Russians despised sharp-shooting and were always trying to get to the point. Dr. Pollen concluded with a cordial appreciation of Russian hospitality in accordance with popular saws. The hospitality, he said, no had experienced not only in the grandest palaces of Moscow and St. Petersburg but in the peasant's cot and the wayside tavern. The Russian gives you of his best and with true politeness makes you think you are conferring a favour on him in accepting the gift. In conclusion the lecturer noted that Russian, German, Polish and French proverbs are now being placed within the reach of all Europe by an admirable collection which M. F. Zimenhoff of Warsaw (not the great doctor) has made in parallel columns with an excellent key in "Esperanto," the international language. Mr. E. A. Gazalet, President of the Society, was in the chair and supplemented Dr. Pollen's paper with some further Muscovite proverbs, the most pungent of which was the following:—"A German even though he be a good man, it is best to hang him."

THE PARSIS OF PERSIA.

The current number of the "Journal" of the Society of Arts contains Major Molesworth Sykes's paper on the above subject together with the official report of the discussion and an interesting letter by Colonel C. E. Yate (late Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan), embodying the remarks he would have made at the meeting, had there been time. Colonel Yate speaks very highly of the public spirit of the Parsis living at Quetta and refers to a scheme started by one of their number to establish a regular Zoroastrian Colony in Baluchistan. So far the scheme has not yet come to anything, but evidently Colonel Yate is not without hope. "There is," he says, "some excellent land available in Baluchistan on a new canal that I made and I feel sure my successor will be just as ready to help the Parsis to take to agriculture as I was, but I fear the time has passed for this,

83 deg Fahrenheit, without any ventilation whatever and depending entirely upon artificial light. The floors were sodden, and every available space covered with water, so the girls had to stand in boxes of sawdust as a protection for their feet. In many cases girls of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years stand ten hours a day at work much of which could be carried on while sitting down. This neglect on the part of their employers to reorganise or provide for the requirements of cleanliness and decency of their employes must say the Commissioners have an influence that cannot be exaggerated in lowering the morals and discouraging cleanliness on the part of the workers employed in the packing houses.

The whole situation as we saw it in these huge establishments, tends necessarily and inevitably to the moral degradation of thousands of workers who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions that are entirely unnecessary and unpardonable, and which are a constant menace, not only to their own health but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them.

The report urges:

(1) Compulsory examination after slaughter and the inspection of goats, which are now exempt, intended for inter-State or foreign commerce.

(2) An increase of the inspectors for night inspection and special work.

(3) Legislation prohibiting declarations of Government inspection being put on food products, unless subject to Government inspection at every stage of preparation.

(4) Legislation prohibiting the inter-State transportation of any meat or meat food products not inspected and labelled.

The commissioners also urge the consideration of the question of the specific labelling of all carcases sold as fresh meat, which upon examination after slaughtering show signs of disease, but are still deemed suitable for food, and they recommend a study of the inspection standards of other countries.

Speaking at Kansas City General Nelson Miles said that the disclosures about the packing-houses were no news to the Army, and if the matter had been taken up the lives of 3,000 American soldiers who perished in the Spanish-American War might have been saved. He turned the question over to the War Department, which unfortunately, (whitewashed the guilty parties, saying that a colossal error had been made, but General Miles said the real description should have been a colossal fraud.

BEEF TRUST'S DENIALS.

Mr. Wilson, the manager of a large packing house and the authorised spokesman of all the Chicago meat-packers, giving evidence before the House Committee on Agriculture, entered a general denial of the conditions revealed in the report accompanying Mr. Roosevelt's Message to Congress. Mr. Wilson invited the committee to make a personal investigation. The packers, he said, had already complied with the suggestion for additionals sanitary facilities He acknowledged that old labels were soaked off the tins and replaced by new ones, but he denied that canned meats were rebaited to freshen them up. He further denied that diseased cattle and hogs were ran butchered, but were converted into grease for soap. The packers welcomed supervision in every branch of their business provided that they did not have to pay for it, but they objected to bring required to place the date of canning upon their articles as inquiry would prove that canned meat did not deteriorate except in the event of air reaching it.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

(Concluded from page 4)

Believing that the effects of the explosion had been only slight, the King said, Senores this is nothing, let us go on. Then the Conde del Grove, who came up at a gallop, and the King's Equerry, the Conde de Fuente Blanca, informed his Majesty that the carriage could not proceed, as one of the horses was killed and others had been badly injured.

Open the door, said the King, bring the Carriage of Respect, and inform her Majesty the Queen and Princess Henry that we are uninjured.

The aide-de-camp of General Alvar and the Conde de Fuente Blanca, as I believe, carried out these orders and when the carriage of respect arrived his Majesty alighted, very slowly saluting a flag which was at the side, and offering his hand to her Majesty the Queen, who, in descending from the carriage soiled the end of her train and her shoes with the blood from one of the horses, with which the carriage was sprinkled.

King Alfonso spoke with the various courtiers, and at the moment Prince Carlos of Bourbon ran up. Seeing that their Majesties were safe and sound he recovered his composure. On the right of the carriage his Majesty saw the dead and wounded. With a rapid glance he had noted the effects of the explosion, and with a calm voice, but in a tone of reprehension, he said: 'What a terrible misfortune! Wha, infamy! What great wickedness must be required to shed so much innocent blood!'

Offering his arm to the Queen, King Alfonso with great tact caused her Majesty to turn towards the Almudena, so that she should not see the killed and injured. But it was useless, because there were wounded everywhere, and the dead, in a shapeless mass, lay in their path.

In spite of the panic, the people in the balconies cheered the King and Queen, and Don Alfonso made signs to show that no injury had been done either to himself or to his bride. Walking round behind the Crown coach, and advancing some twenty steps, their Majesties mounted the 'carriage of respect.' Having seen the Queen inside, the King turned towards his equerries, and in a clear voice said, very slowly to the Palace! In carriage, thinking that the Queen had been hurt and was concealing the fact, he anxiously inquired, Tell me the truth, tell it without fear; are you wounded? The Queen replied, No, I am not wounded. I was thinking only of shes.

These words were uttered by her Majesty when the carriage was turning the corner of the Calle de Bailen, where it received a tremendous ovation.

Here the courier concluded the story which he supplemented with the following explanation: Their Majesties, or at least the Queen owes her life to the fact that she was inclined to veer to the left side of the carriage because, if she had been on the right side the bomb would have assuredly cut off her right hand, the explosion taking effect entirely on that side. Part of the lamp was carried away, and the carriage was damaged. Thenceforward the King did not speak, because the equipage was surrounded by a cheering populace. Arrived at the Palace, Don Alfonso sprang lightly to the ground and having given his hand to the Queen their Majesties ascended the flight of steps with ceremonious deportment, as if nothing untoward had occurred. The King saluted all the Prince in accordance with the demands of etiquette, and when one of the Royal guests asked him if he remembered that this was the anniversary of the attempt in the Rue de Rohan, in Paris, he replied with inimitable esprit, 'Yes, I remember, and I notice that the bomb has grown.' As soon as his Majesty had arrived in the Palace he asked for exact information as to the number of victims. He received the reply, 'Senor it is not yet possible to know; we only know that there are many dead and many wounded.' Then the King passed his hand across his forehead, and, as if the words came from the bottom of his heart, said slowly, 'Now I feel what it is to be King; and I feel it because if I were not King I might have had the consolation of tears in the presence of so much blood and so many victims immolated by madness and by crime!' His Majesty then drew himself up to his full height, gave his arm to the Queen, and proceeded to his apartments, passing between the Princes and courtiers as though along the route from the church there had been nothing more than flowers.

AN APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REFUSED.

In the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of a rule which had been taken out on 5th April last to transfer to the High Court a suit now pending in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat, between Mahomedbhoy Sadattbhoy and his cousin Kulsumbi, who is the wife of Abdulabhoy Kadarbhoy, for recovery of the possession of a house, situated in Sodagarwada, Surat. Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Ragvaya and Bhimji, appeared in support of the rule; Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhodbhoy appeared for the plaintiff to show cause against it.

It appeared from the pleadings that the house was purchased by the plaintiff in his own name, a deed of conveyance was passed in his favour on 28th November, 1860. The ground-floor was still in his possession, but he contended, that sometime ago his cousin entered into wrongful possession of the two upper floors, from which she now sought to eject her, and to regain possession, immediately after this, she instituted a suit in the High Court praying for the administration and partition of the property of her deceased father, Umarbhai Rasulbhai, a bookbinder. She applied, that the Surat suit should be transferred here, and disposed of along with the suit she had filed. On these representations, the rule was issued to Mahomedbhoy to show cause why the transfer should not be made.

Mr. Ratanlal objected to the transfer on the ground that proceedings in the High Court were far more expensive than in the Surat Court. All the witnesses in the case were residents of Surat; the property was at Surat, the burden of proof having lain on the defendant, they had already produced evidence in the Surat Court in support of it and now it remained for the plaintiff to produce his witnesses, all of whom were residents of Surat.

Their lordships discharged the rule with costs. The Surat case will be heard a Surat, the Bombay case in Bombay.

JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.

A Rejected Suitor.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, at the High Court, yesterday, disposed of the appeal of Rama Dagdu Mahabare and Bala Sawala Mali, who were convicted by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, of causing grievous hurt to Rambhau Gangaram, on 1st March, and were sentenced each to five year's rigorous imprisonment. Complainant was a rejected suitor of a comely widow named Gangi, and the kind of him, but whose father would not consent to her marrying him, because the man could not offer more than one hundred rupees in compensation. The first accused being far more substantial in worldly goods than he, she was eventually married to him, but her attachment towards the man of her choice was said not to have abated a jot. They used to see each other frequently, and on the evening in question were surprised by the two accused and their two accomplices in an interesting situation in a field in the village of Agar, just outside Junnar. The first accused's passion or jealousy was aroused, and he fell on the complainant, signalled to his accomplices to do the same, and between them all they so belaboured him with a stick, an axe and a knife, that they left him for dead. When the complainant regained consciousness, he staggered on his way home, which he was able to reach with the assistance of one Khuse Singe. On the following day, he was taken to the hospital in a critical condition; he survived his injuries owing to an unusually strong constitution, as Mr. Kincaid remarked. It was when he gave his evidence before the Magistrate, on the 30th March, that he was still very weak and ill.

They both pleaded summarily, dismissed the appeals.

A RECENT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—A need for drastic reforms in our railway system has been emphatically demonstrated for the last several years by that section of the Anglo-Indian Press which is sympathetic towards the grievances of the natives as well as by the whole of the Indian Press. The steady and enormous rise in the passenger traffic as evidenced by the last few Railway Returns has accentuated that need every hour. And especially in a country where the people are proverbially weak and forbearing it raises a powerful argument for the Govern ment to arm itself with those powers which it has reserved to itself by the Railway Act. That these powers have never been used in the defence of the voiceless millions, who every year travel over the various railways in our country is a lamentable fact brought out most clearly in the report of the Railway Expert, Mr. Robertson appointed by the Government of Lord Curzon. Those who have any experience of Railway travelling in India are witnesses of gross illtreatment and flagrant violation of almost all the ordinary rights of humanity and of insults, affronts and injuries. That these dumb creatures are from time to time visited with severer marks of displeasure of the lower grade of the railway servants——Station-Masters and their subordinates——is by no means a rare occurrence to be witnessed while travelling. But as if the measure of their iniquity were not completed a more powerful and invidious weapon of torture has been invented, viz., trumpery cases in police courts to overawe those rare individuals who have the audacity to question the authority of those lecturing myrmidons. Perhaps the most recent instance of this species of torture is the case of the B. B. & C. I. Ry., vs. Cajotia. It is conceivable to what sacrifices of time and money, Mr. Cajotia must have been reduced not to speak of the suspense and anxiety incidental to a prosecution in a Police Court. Cases such as these were natural enough under the old system of Government control. But that such cases should continue to occur under the more enlightened regime of the Railway Board one of the objects of whose creation by Lord Curzon was the greater safeguard of the rights and liberty of the people is most disappointing. And no one now knows how and where matters will end in the case of those very few travellers who raise up their heads against this system of oppression. Will the Railway Board pay a little less attention to the questions affecting the goods traffic and pay a little more attention to the questions affecting passenger traffic? Having regard to the fact that the situation grows worse and worse will the Railway Board be pleased to immediately issue a decree making it obligatory on each railway to obtain the explicit sanction of the Railway Board for every criminal case which any railway desires to bring against a passenger.—Yours, &c.,

A MISSIONARY.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A JAGHIRDAR.

Unsuccessful Appeal by Government.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of an appeal presented by the Government of Bombay for the re-trial of Ganesham Ramchandra Mantri, a Gowd Brahman, whose family enjoys an ancestral Jaghir of about six thousand rupees a year, conferred on them by Shivajirao Chhatrapati the founder of the Maratha Empire, in consideration of services rendered. Mr. T. D. Fry, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, before whom the accused had first been tried on a charge of having murdered by his servants, one Narayen Appaji, a Sonar or goldsmith by caste, acquitted him. Then the charge of causing evidence to disappear in that case was preferred by the Government against the accused and again he was acquitted by Mr. Fry. Against this acquittal, the Government appealed. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. B. Chollbai, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Branson, with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the accused.

The motive for the murder was alleged to have been the complainant's suspicion of improper relations subsisting between his young wife, about 16, and the deceased. The theory for the prosecution was that the deceased was killed by the mortal effects of a pistol-shot wound. Accused had the weapon removed; caused the temple to be cleaned of the blood-stains; expedited the cremation of the corpse of the deceased; fabricated a false and false inquest report prepared and submitted, attributing the cause of death to snake-bite. Deceased occasionally took part in dramatic performances, and was a visitor at the accused's place. Accused was Sanjanadar of Bagul; he invited the deceased to the place under false pretences, and had him murdered. Against this, there was the evidence of Balambhatt, a Brahmin boy, aged 9, who first saw the deceased in the temple. He called him out by name, but received no answer. There was no blood issuing from the body. In his examination by the Court, accused stated that there was a long-standing feud between him and a Mahomedan named Godhan Bhaisheb Pirzade, who was a friend of the Chief Constable. That man and others might have set the authorities in motion out of malice and spite against him. Deceased sometimes frequented his place to play with Rajaram Sahebji boy; he had never met the ladies of the family. On his (accused's) return from Islampura, where he had been to attend the wedding of the daughter of Anna Saheb, he heard some boys talking that the Sonar had died of a snake-bite. Accused was called separately on the charges of murder and of causing the disappearance of evidence. He was acquitted by Mr. Fry on both as already mentioned.

Mr. Justice Russell pronounced the judgment of the Court, in the course of his remarks the learned Judge said that there was no direct evidence of orders having been issued by the accused for the burning of the Sonar's corpse with undue haste. Even supposing that he did give some orders on the point, they must be taken to have been given after the recording of the "panchnama" in the inquest proceedings, which was done after the jury had inspected the place where the body had been discovered, and formed their opinion. Moreover, there was no direct and positive evidence that the accused ordered the blood-spots in the temple to be cleaned, in order to leave no trace of the crime, and with a view to screen the offenders, if any, from the punishment they deserved. The body was found in the temple, which belonged to the accused's premises; it would be natural for him, therefore after the verdicts of the jury had been returned, to have the sacred place cleansed of any befouling defilement. It was further alleged that he influenced the members of the Panch, or the jury, to return the verdict that the deceased died of snake-bite. There was nothing to show that he actually gave these directions, as alleged, except the theory of the prosecution, which had no trustworthy evidence whatever in its support. It was impossible to believe that he went the length of influencing all the village officials, and other leading people, to act up to his orders, and to fabricate evidence on the lines he dictated to them. There was no doubt, at all that the Panch not only saw the body, but they actually described the position they had seen it in. The colour of the body was blue, and a watery fluid was oozing from the mouth. These and other circumstances might have had the members of the Panch to come to the conclusion that death was due to snake-bite. There was nothing to show that this was either an after-thought, or an interpolation in the record. Again, there was no evidence of the removal of the pistol; that item did not form part of the charge.

Their lordships, after hearing arguments, dismissed the appeal of Government.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.— June 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major D Herbert B
Major F Ashworth B
Major W Birch B
Mr W B Cotton B Cov
Mr P J G Pipon B Cov
Mr J A Hubback B Cov
Mr A W Davis B Cov
Mr A S Womack B Cov
Mr H Clayton B Cov
Mr M Laurie B Cov
Mr C A C Streatfield B Cov
Mr H C Moore B Cov
Mr E B Abbott B Cov
Mr D Sewell B
Mr P F Sherman B
Mr J D Macrae B
Mr F G T Halliday B
Mr E R Parsons B
Mr D S Hadow B
Mr J H Curtis B
Mr F H Vick B
Mr C Kelly B
Mr W J Stanton B
Mr A V S Baker B
Mr E A Leach B
Mr H W J W Ronaldson B
Mr F B Martin B
Mr S Andrews B
Mr A Dick-Hamilton B
Mr M de M Simes B
Mr M H Stack B
Mr H Bradley M Cov
Mr E A Davis M Cov
Mr J May M
Mr A H Kanndinya M
Mr D'Arcy Vivian M
Mr R G A Thomson M
Mr T H Puddephatt M
Capt R S Coghill Bo
Mr J L Rieu Bo Cov
Mr A W Thomson

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H Austen-Smith I M S 18 months leave from March 15 1906 to May 15 1906
Major Sir A J M Mahon K C I E C S I B furl to Nov 14 1906
Mr M Laurie B Cov 2 1-2 mo special leave in continuation of privilege leave
Mr W L Wilkinson B 6 mo extraordinary leave
Mr A K A Prideaux B 3 mo
Mr E A Davis M Cov 3 mo special leave in continuation of privilege leave
Mr J Down Bo 14 days' furl

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H M Cowie B
Mr H E C Dobbs C I E B
Mr C Willcocks B
Mr J D Maitland-Kirwan Bo Cov

June 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Surg Gen Sir J T Gallwey K C M G C B A M S
Brig Gen C A Anderson C B
Forrester Brigade
Brig Gen E O F Hamilton C B Secunderabad Infantry Brig
Brig Gen Sir J Willcocks K C M G D S O Nowshera Brigade
Brig Gen B T Mahon C B
Brig Gen Malakoto Brigade
Col W J H Bond C I E S T C
Col H Garratt Jhansi Brigade
Col H Macrae I M S
Col G H Powell I G R
Lieut Col R H Cama I M S
Lieut Col J B Tanner D S O R E A G
Lieut Col W B Browning C I E I M S
Lieut Col H L Stafford R E
Major D Bailey 19 Cav
Major C Yamilton 2 R L I
Major F C Mus-ratt 30 Punj
Capt G H Hawett R N Director B I M I
Capt C W Carey Q O C of Guides
Capt N S Coghill I A
Capt W C W Hrison S T C
Capt C Hodgkinson 6 Cav
Capt H S K Snowdon B A
Capt G A F Sanders R E D A A G Aden
Lieut C A Brown 34 Punj
Lieut G T Ford 2 A Rangoon Vols
Lieut J S Mowat 26 P W O Cav
Lieut H P Pott 5 L I
Lieut J C Russell 9 H Horse
Lieut T H L Speight R E
Lieut A N M Swanston G V D
Lieut A D Reid 52 Sikhs
Lieut J M G Taylor 119 Inf
Engineer H Roberts in R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col C F Stevens I A I mo
Major E A Engall R E 1 mo
Major C H Clay 7 G R 3 mo
Capt F N White I M S 14 days
Capt G Tate 22 Cav 1 mo
Lieut F N Madarn 9 G B 3 mo M C
Lieut N A Wo lieds 75 Inf 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut W H Hodgson 119 Inf
Lieut G W Wakney 74 Punj
Lieut H D Mclaughlin 8 G R

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE KAISER WILLIAM IN VIENNA.

BERLIN, June 5.—The German Emperor, accompanied by its personal suite and the German Foreign Secretary, Baron von Tschirschky and Bogendorf, left Berlin for Vienna this afternoon. The Austrian Ambassador in Berlin, M. de Szogyeny-Marich, preceded his Majesty yesterday.

The Vienna correspondents of the "Times" (June 6) telegraphed:—At quarter to nine this morning, his train reached the Northern Station, where the Emperor Francis Joseph, with a small suite, awaited it. After a hearty exchange of greetings, the Austrian Emperor entered the train and accompanied his guest over the suburban lines to Penzing. Here the band of the company of honour saluted the train with the Prussian National Anthem. Alighting rapidly the Emperor William greeted the Archduker present inspected with the Emperor Francis Joseph the company of honour and presentations having been duly made, their Majesties drove together to Schonbrun. Constables kept the greater part of the short route only the last few score yards being guarded by infantry. In the Cumberlandstrasse a well-intentioned lady threw a bouquet into the imperial carriage and somewhat disturbed the composure of the police. The spectators were neither numerous nor very enthusiastic. The bitterly cold wind and threatening sky doubt less thinned their ranks and damped their ardour.

Subsequently the two Emperors lunched at the German Embassy. No toasts appear to have been exchanged. Among the guests were Count Goluchowski, Baron von Tschirschky, the German Foreign Minister, Baron von Beck, the new Austrian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, and Count Aladar Zichy, the Hungarian Minister Resident in Vienna. The Emperor William distinguished the Hungarian Ministers by repeated conversations, and was evidently anxious to remove any lingering impression that the attitude of Germany towards Hungary is or has been anything less than cordial.

This correspondent adds:—"Nearly every item of the programme emphatises, indeed, the social character of the occasion.

The German papers are inclined to give prominence to the personal rather than to the political aspects of the ceremonies.

"The Algeciras Conference, the "Neueste Nachrichten" says, has till now hindered friendly interviews between the Emperor and other Monarchs, and the journal adds: "Even now the situation is not ripe for a meeting with the King of England."

Apropos of this last question (says Reuter's Berlin correspondent) the "National Zeitung" attaches great importance to the visit to Schonbrunn, which the journal thinks, will give the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William an opportunity of discussing the prospects of an interview between the latter and his royal uncle. Although the Press denies that Germany has the least interest in interfering in the disputes between Austria and Hungary it seems to be felt that the recent developments in internal politics in the dual monarchy have combined to make the Emperor's visit somewhat inopportune.

Vienna, June 6 ("Reuter").—The German and Austrian Emperors have exchanged cordial telegrams with the King of Italy, expressing unalterable mutual friendship.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes from Berlin (June 4):—The discussion of Anglo-German relations, which are fortunately no longer acute, is revived this month in the "Deutsche Revue" by an anonymous writer who is known to be in close touch with the German Foreign Office. He attempts to defend Prince Bulow from the charge that his policy, or that of the Emperor, is responsible for the isolation of the empire in Europe, and he casts a brief retrospective glance over the Bismarckian era with the object of proving that under the first Chancellor the relations of Germany with Russia, Great Britain, France, and Italy were on various occasions, and from varying causes, characterised by a degree of tension not less than that of the last 12 months. The writer reminds his readers that during the Afghan crisis in the eighties, Bismarck, with the sanction of the Emperor William I., formally promised, the Emperor Alexander III. that, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, Germany would observe an attitude of benevolent neutrality equal to that adopted by the Russians in 1870. That promise, he argues, is a fact of incomparably greater gravity, both politically and historically than the notorious telegram to President Kruger; it proves that the relations of the Empire with Great Britain were not essentially better under the first Chancellor than under Prince Bulow.

As regards the future, the reviewer evidently shares the opinion proclaimed by Professor Hans Delbruck, somewhat over a year ago, that until Great Britain ceases to afflict Germany with a sense of "oppression" by "obstructing her legitimate expansion overseas," genuine friendship between the two nations must be considered an impossibility. It is from this point of view that the scrutinises the recent demonstrations of goodwill towards this country in London, and essays to "reduce to their true worth" the "fine assurances" embodied in the after-dinner speeches of several British statesmen and men of affairs. He observes that, unless they are intended to obscure the actual situation, such parliamentary and banquet orations are really of any practical value in the determination of international politics, and that in the present instance the rhetoric employed dwindles into insignificance beside the fact that a single item of false intelligence imputing to Germany the design of establishing a coaling station in the East, sufficed to disturb the tranquility of the House of Commons and to mobilise the British Press. It is intolerable, the writer asserts that Great Britain should thus arrogate to herself the right to forbid the other nations to satisfy the most elementary requirements of their maritime traffic. He recounts a story about Prince Henry's "stalled fist" voyage to China; how, owing to British malignity, his Royal Highness experienced the utmost difficulty in procuring coal for his warships. Upon this story he constructs a theory that Great Britain will never willingly waive her power, "even in times of peace, to obstruct maritime communication with the Far East." He next refers to the Marquess of Lansdowne's celebrated declaration of policy in regard to the Persian Gulf, and asserts that the declaration aimed at blocking the Bagdad Railway as a German enterprise by depriving it of an independent outlet to the coast. He continues:—

"It is true we have frequently been assured by British speakers that Germany can any day have the friendship of Great Britain, but the unexpressed condition of that offer is that German policy shall enter the service of British interests, and prosecute its own interests only in so so far as they do not collide with those of Great Britain. Now there is scarcely a point on the globe at which, if not the British Government, at least numbers of individual Englishmen or British companies, have not acquired interests. Quite recently we have had an example of that in the demands of the Australians with reference to the Caroline and Marianne Islands. British pretensions are in fact, which are with difficult endured by Germans consist in the claim that the demands and interests of all other nations shall be ruthlessly subordinated to their own. And friendship at this price is not worthy of the name."

The writer affirms that he is anxious to see a good understanding established between the two nations. But the condition of such an understanding, he says, is the conclusion of a general agreement between British and German Governments with regard to their interests in the various oceans of the world and in the highways connecting them. He remarks: What we demand of Great Britain is simply this: that she shall cease to look upon us with jaundiced eyes and shall accord us the elbow-room necessary for the development of our forces which are imparatively urging us towards and over the seas. The agitation of the German Navy League, which has created so unpleasant a sensation in England and awaked apprehensions which are incomprehensible to us regarding our non-existent Navy, is merely the expression of the general irritation excited by the useless and petty difficulties which Great Britain has chosen to place in the path of our economical and colonial development.

He does not, however, anticipate that the British Government will be willing to enter into such a general agreement. The moral of it all is that Germany must devote herself to the augmentation of her sea power, and in the meantime put a good face on a bad matter. Confronted with the impossibility of arriving at a general understanding with Great Britain, she can at least follow a policy of agreement from case to case. The writer argues, for instance, that it should not be impracticable to reopen negotiations with regard to the Bagdad Railway, and he suggests that Germany might offer facilities for the realisation of British railway ambitions in Africa in return for an agreement safeguarding the Bagdad undertaking.

The concluding part of the article is devoted to the writer's prophetic vision of a "Day of Damascus" for the makers of British policy in Asia. That day, he says, will witness their conversion to the view that by entering into a partnership with Japan, they have assisted to dig the grave of European influence and trade, at all events in the Far East; it is further destined to open the British mind to the perception that nothing can prevent the maritime development of Germany, and that in many respects the interests of the two countries are identical. When that perception is complete, he observes, the Anglo-German "entente," which is not yet, will suddenly acquire strength and durability.

RUSSIA.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

On June 24, the Emperor gave an audience to Sir Arthur Nicolson, who presented his credentials as his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Mr. Spring Rice and the Embassy Staff, including Mr. Norman, Lord Cranley Mr. Henderson, and Col Nepian, travelled by special train to Peterhof at noon and drove with the customary ceremonial to the palace. The Empress was present at the audience, which, it is understood, was marked by the greatest cordiality. The Emperor afterwards received Sir A. Nicolson privately, and had a long conversation with him.

Their Majesties were pleased to address some gracious remarks to Mr. Spring Rice on his approaching departure for Teheran to take up the post of Minister. Mr. Spring Rice has been for seven months in charge of the Embassy at St. Petersburg and is much in need of rest after the trying and arduous duties of this period. He comes to London to join Mrs. Spring Rice, and expects to proceed to Teheran in September.

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When your Cook can so easily make your Pastries, Scones, Jam Sandwiches, Shortbread, Tarts, Tea Cakes, Little Dinner Loaves, etc., with

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Tell Cook to try it next baking day.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

COURT.

THE KING on Tuesday conferred Tibet medals on officers and men of the 1st Royal Fusiliers, and on Wednesday received a party of Japanese naval officers.

The King of Spain and Princess Ena were married on May 31st in Madrid. The Royal processions to and from the Church of San Jeronimo were received enthusiastically by great crowds. On the way back to the Palace, however, a bomb was thrown at the carriage containing the King and Queen. Their Majesties were unhurt, but many other persons were killed and injured. The assassin, a Barcelona anarchist, on being discovered by a policeman, 25 miles from Madrid, killed both the officer and himself.—On Saturday, there was a bull-fight, at which the King and Queen were present, but not the Prince and Princess of Wales. There was a review of troops on Monday, and the official festivities ended on Tuesday, with a military tattoo.

HOME.

Billiards.—On Saturday John Roberts won his farewell match, in which he had conceded to Diggle a start of 2,500 points in 18,000, by 605.

Co-operation.—The Co-operative Congress, which opened on Monday at Birmingham, on Tuesday rejected a resolution in favour of the direct representation of co-operators in Parliament.

Cricket.—On Saturday, Gloucestershire beat Middlesex by 144 runs, Essex defeated Derbyshire by 209, Notts beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 229, Yorkshire beat Oxford University by an innings and 103, and Cambridge University drew with Surrey. On Tuesday Essex beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 32, Kent beat Sussex by an innings and 117, Yorkshire beat Lancashire by six wickets, and Leicestershire beat Northamptonshire by 224 runs. On Wednesday, Surrey beat Notts by five wickets, Hampshire beat Derbyshire by 145 runs Worcestershire drew with Warwickshire and Dr. Grace's Eleven beat Cambridge University by seven wickets.—The West Indian cricketers arrived in England on Monday.

Drama.—The Taming of the Shrew has been revived at the Adelphi.—L'Arlesienne with M. Coquelin aine as Balthazar, was played at the New Royalty on Monday.

Ecclesiastical.—Christian unity was the subject of many special sermons on Sunday.—The annual meetings of the S. P. C. K. and the Universities Mission to Central Africa were held last week.—The Unitarian anniversary meetings have been held this week in London.—A memorial to Archbishop Temple has been unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral.—A protest has been signed by 118,624 lay members of the Church of England against the legalization of Eucharistic vestments.

Elections.—Mr. E. W. Davies (Libeal) was returned unopposed for the Elfion Division of Carnarvonshire on Tuesday.

Estate Market.—Last week's sales at Token-house-yard amounted to £92,093, against £33,414 for the corresponding week of last year.

Football.—The Association, the League, and the Rugby Union all had their annual meetings in London last week.

Golf.—The Irish "Native" Championship has been won by Mr. H. A. Boyd, who also holds the Irish open championship.

French Academic Visit.—A large number of representatives of French Universities are visiting London this week as the guests of the University of London. On Tuesday, they were received at the Foreign Office.

Greenwich Observatory.—Attention is called to the danger of the work of the Observatory caused by the County Council's electrical power-house half a mile off.

Ireland.—A serious situation has been caused by the rejection of the rules of the Intermediate Education Board.—The Loughrea shopkeeper who resisted Lord Clanricarde's attempts to evict him has surrendered after a conference with Sir Antony MacDonnell.—A Royal Commission is to inquire into Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.—Mr. Bryce has sent a letter of sympathy to the son of the late Mr. Davitt.—The Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen visited Belfast on Wednesday.

Labour.—The Miners' International Congress in London has passed resolutions for an eight-hours day and calling for the abolition of the employment of women and restriction of the employment of children in the mining industry.

Law.—An important decision under the Workmen's Compensation Act has been given by the Court of Appeal.—The inquest on Mr. Wakley, the young artist who was found killed at his studio, ended on Tuesday in a verdict of murder though not wilful murder.

Marriages.—Mr. S. Wilberforce and Miss Sheepshanks, daughter of the Bishop of Norwich; Lieutenant H. G. L. Oliphant and Miss Ruth Barry; Captain R. P. Butler and Miss A. D. Leigh.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham on Tuesday, predicted a general election before long, perhaps as early as next spring.

Naval and Military.—The plan of the coming naval manœuvres has been published by the Admiralty.—The battleship Montagu is still on the rocks, but there is some hope that she will be got off.—The Japanese officers and men of the Kashima and Katori are being entertained at Portsmouth.—The cruiser Minotaur was launched at Devonport on Wednesday.

Shipping.—The barque Port Jackson, with 100 Warspite boys on board, has been damaged by collision with a Hamburg steamer in the Channel, and has been towed back to the Thames.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Ireland was launched at Glasgow on Tuesday.

The Whitsuntide Holidays in London were favoured with fine weather.—A cart horse parade was held in Regent's Park.

Turf.—At Epsom, last week, his Majesty's Victoria won the Great Surrey Foal Stakes, and Lord Derby's Keystone II. won the Oaks.

Will.—The Rev. J. B. Wickes has left £45,080 for charitable objects.

Yachting.—The Royal Clyde Yacht Club opened the regatta season on Saturday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australasia.—Mr. Deakin and Mr. Seddon have received a deputation which urged that the New Hebrides should become British, Mauritius or other territory being ceded to France in exchange for her rights.—Mr. Seddon says New Zealand is prepared to admit Australian sugar duty free.

Canada.—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, has become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Cabinet has been reorganized.—The House of Commons has rejected a motion to compel Mr. Preston to give the names of the members of the North Atlantic Trading Company.

South Africa.—A party of the Natal rebels made a desperate attack on a party of Royston's Horse on Sunday, in thick bush, and were only beaten off when reinforcements arrived. Five whites were killed and ten wounded.—Some suspicion is now cast on Dinuzulu's loyalty.—Our Johannesburg correspondent says that the Ridgeway Committee left the Transvaal on Monday for Bloemfontein, having failed to play the honest broker between the two races, Sir Wm. Ridgeway, however, says he is satisfied with the progress made. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, speaking at Johannesburg on Saturday, said that all the proposals made to the British party by the other side had been calculated to give that other side a majority and had been rejected.—The Budget laid before the Intercolonial Council shows a large reduction of the amount required from the separate colonies to balance the account.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Bill has passed the House creating an American Judgeship for China.

The Meat-Packing Revelations continue and the demand for meat has greatly fallen off in New York.—President Roosevelt, in sending to Congress a report from the investigators appointed by him, insists on measures for radically changing the present conditions.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The German Emperor arrived in Vienna on Wednesday.—Baron von Beck has succeeded in forming a coalition Cabinet in Austria.—In Hungary, the Lower House has passed the vote on account and the Bill authorising the enrolment of recruits.

Bulgaria.—The new port of Varna has been opened.

China.—The Customs question has been settled, but not our Peking Correspondent says, in a quite satisfactory way.

Congo State.—The natives have burnt a factory of the Comptoir Commercial Congolais at Kwemba.

Egypt and the Sudan.—The Khedive has left for Constantinople.—The garrison of Talodi has been attacked by a local tribe, who killed 40 Egyptians.

Germany.—The Acting Director of the Colonial Department says he agrees that emigration to South-West Africa, just now is undesirable.—A Newcastle United football team beat the Prussian Club at Berlin on Saturday.—The Teltow Canal was opened on Saturday.—A Constantinople telegram describes German schemes in connexion with Persia.

Italy.—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, after being received in Milan, have gone on to Rome.

Japan and Korea.—The insurgents at Hongju were dispersed by Japanese troops last week, but there is trouble elsewhere in Korea. Two divisions of Japanese troops are to garrison that country, and the troops in Manchuria, outside of Port Arthur, will also consist of two divisions.

Mexico.—A destructive strike riot occurred at the Cananea Copper Mines last week. Eight leading strikers have been executed.

Russia.—The Minister of Agriculture and the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior spoke in the Duma last week, against the expropriation of land. They were vigorously answered. On Tuesday these Ministers again spoke and were met by violent demonstrations from the peasant deputies. On Wednesday, however, the peasants opposed the motion of their revolutionary allies that the Duma should refer the agrarian question to local committees. The Duma has unanimously decided to introduce a law abolishing capital punishment, and to appoint a committee to investigate administrative abuses.

Obituary.—Sir C. Tennant; Sir F. Peel; Gabriel Dumont, a leader in the Riel rebellion; Sir W. C. Bruce; Sir W. F. Wade; Archdeacon Sapte; Fleet Paymaster J. W. W. Green; Judge Baby of Montreal; Professor Sheil, of Wurzberg; Mr. F. W. Webb; Mr. A. A. Bright; Mr. W. Y. Hurlstone; Canon T. B. Waitt; Capt. W. H. Fis cher; Mr. W. Marshall; Mr. W. G. Blackie; Mrs. Fothergill Robinson Lady Cormer, Senator Gorman of Maryland—"Times."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicate to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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are not a mere stimulant. They are a Nerve Nutrient and Restorative. Their effects are therefore not mer

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

FICTION WHILE YOU WAIT.

Many men have read their "obituaries" prematurely published. Mr. Baring-Gould's name is added to the list of those who have been the victims of these reports greatly exaggerated. But he is accustomed to figure as the hero of stories not founded on fact. It will go down to history that he did actually substitute for a well-known line in "Onward, Christian Soldiers" the words left behind the door." But the story originated with a man who had a turn for rhyme—and practical joking. In innumerable published diaries and memoirs you will read that a lady, upon being introduced to him, said; "Now, tell me, are you the good Mr. Baring-Gould who writes those exquisite sermons, or that other Mr. Baring-Gould, who is the author of those fascinating novels?" As Mr. Baring-Gould says, the question, if put to him, might have been embarrassing, but it never has. It is quite a shame to "kill" two stories with one paragraph, but the truth is as here set down.

A MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN.

The revolutionary movement in Guatemala recall a dramatic might-have-been. Napoleon III. when a prisoner in the fortress at Ham, wrote and published a paper on the possibility of linking the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by means of a canal. This created so profound an impression that the Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala offered him the presidency of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The proposal was followed by the offer of the Presidency of the Ecuador Republic. It is all very well to offer Presidencies to men imrisoned for life, but the offer was conditional, of course, upon Louis Philippe's releasing the captive and upon the latter's giving his parole never to return to Europe. Louis Napoleon was prepared to give his parole, and Peel, then Prime Minister, was willing to back up his application for release upon these terms. Lord Aberdeen, however, would not hear of it, so the prisoner remained to be President and Emperor of his native land.

THE SPECTRE OF DEATH

It was a cruel irony that the bombs thrown at the young King and Queen of Spain should be hurled by a man secreted in the only house in Madrid owned by Queen Christina. This, at first sight, is surprising. Napoleon III., in the terror which Orsini's attempt inspired, bid for safety by buying up the houses facing the Tuileries, so that bombs should not be flung thence by his enemies. But it is from places whose position should guarantee their safety that danger comes. Only a miracle prevented Alexander II. from being blown to atoms in his own Winter Palace. A theatre, a railway station, a temple of music, and a public hall teeming with police have been the scenes of attempts upon American Presidents. The Grand Duke Serge was assassinated outside the Law Courts at St. Petersburg. General Bobrikoff was slain when entering the Senate; M. Plehve was struck dead with his secret police all round him; the King and Queen of Servia perished in their own palace.

THE ASSASSIN'S WEAPON.

For obvious reasons it was natural that the Spanish police should be anxious secure the bomb which did not explode when thrown at the royal couple. But there was a reason behind the desire to nip in the bud chance of further damage. There is an unwritten law in the coining houses of Europe that all relics of attempts upon royal lives, as well as the instruments used for treating the wounds caused in such attempts, shall be destroyed. There was a committee assembly in Geneva of Austro-Hungarian officials to witness the destruction of the instruments which caused the death of the Empress Elisabeth and of the surgical implements used in making the post-mortem examination. The custom is based to a certain extent upon superstition, but more solidly upon the determination to prevent the relics from falling into the hands of exhibitors of such tragic trifles.

A NEW PRECEDENT.

The custom in this matter once was to bring to pieces the weapon which had been employed. When, however, the dagger was secured with which the priest Martin Merino attempted to murder Queen Isabella of Spain, rather more than half a century ago, the blade was found to be of such finely tempered steel that it resisted every effort of file and stone. Something like a panic was caused when the news got abroad; the Spanish peasants imagined that there must be magic in the blade. So a Cabinet was specially summoned to deal with the crisis, and it was determined to submit the steel to the influence of acids. This proving successful, all implements used for the like foul purpose have undergone the like treatment—knives, swords, daggers, revolvers, and, presumably, bombs.

AN AWKWARD CASE.

Mr. Bryan has declared that in a republic where officials are elected there can be no excuse for violence. But, citing only one of many cases, M. Theirs discovered that the assassin is not inactive even when royalty is not the objective of his attacks. When Baron Hubner went one evening to call upon the then President of the French Republic he found the door of the house open, and walked upstairs. In the dim light a man crept stealthily towards him. Knowing that the President went in fear of his life, and unwilling to die a martyr in a cause not his own, the Baron hurriedly explained I am not M. Theirs, I know that you are not M. Theirs, answered the mysterious stranger. What I want to know is who you are? Before answering, the Baron insisted upon knowing the identity of the companion. Oh, I am M. Theirs butler, was the answer. Hubner declared himself. Ah said the butler, with a sigh of relief I have your name first on the list of visitors. Each the hada taken other for an assassin.

THE PRICE OF SAFETY.

The attempts upon the lives of the King and Queen of Spain, which so narrowly failed serves to remind us once again that no man or woman prominent European affairs is even to-day immune from the malignant offers of the fanatic. The life of every existing ruler has been attempted; and the history of men in high place shows that the man who commands public attention is just as likely to, be the objective of bomb or dagger-thrust. Bismarck had serveral narrow escapes; and no man, be it said, more pluckily faced the odds. On a couple of occasions he took his adversary singlehanded. His critics, for some extraordinary reason, decried him for wearing, as it was said, a hidden suit of mail upon the the occasion of Ferdinand Blind's attempt. Had he taken special precautions against burglars he would have been appipplauded but because it was his life which he sought to preserveve serve they called him a poltroon, just as they called Napoleon III. a poltoon, because he too took secret precaution against assassination.

THE ASSASSIN AT HOME.

It may have been forgotten that Ferdinand Blind was well known in England, tand that he was not regarded as at all a man of villanous instinct. His stepfather, Karl Blind had brought him with his mother and sister to England, and maintained them with his skilful pen. The youth had received a sound education. But he had got the idea firmly in his head that Bismarck, forty years ago, was deberately dragging his country into war. Not long before the outrage the young man wrote: As I wandered tarough the blooming fields of Germany which were so soon to be crushed under the of war were to and saw the number of youths pass by iron to lose their lives for the selfish aims of a few, the thought came quite spontaneously to punish the cause of so much evil, even if it were at the cost of my life. And it was in that spirit that he made his blow against Bismarck. Our lunatic asylums teem with such men.

FATE

Happily he failed, and, having failed, he paid the price which he had expected to pay—his own life. He committed suicide. Bismarck used to tell a grim story of the affair. The attempt drew from the Viennese papers caricature and comment which were none too friendly to himself. In one, he has told us, the scene was that of the attempted assassination. The chief figure in it, however, was that of Satan who was represented as catching the bullets intended for Bismarck, and saying, "He belongs to me." Most men would be rather chary about alluding to such a joke, and enlarged upon the story in one of his big public speeches years after the event.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

There is a curious story of the Blinds which the late Moncure Conway somewhere records. A young man of good family called upon him in London from Ohio. He knew Conway's friends; Conway knew his. The visitor seemed in every way a desirable acquaintance; he had intellectual gifts, and was so fortunate as to be well dowered with this world's goods. He sought and obtained from Conway an introduction to Karl Blind. Two days later Blind called upon Conway pale with fright to announce that the stranger had gone to him to propound a scheme for the assassination of a member of the Royal Family. Blind had at once ordered him from his house. Together the pair went in quest of him but though they searched all the haunt with which he was likely to be familiar not a trace could they ever afterwards discover. They intended to have him arrested, but he vanished as mysteriously as he had come.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	17
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	9
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	10	7	103
Total plague deaths to date	133	342	1,7,2744
Same date last year	15	13	91

SMALL-POX.

Attacks. nil Death. nil

CHOLERA.

Attacks. 6 Deaths. 4

PONDICHERRY is anxious about the electric cable that runs through the town. The Corporation surveyor states that several horses have taken fright owing, it was alleged, to the electric current catching their shoes and throwing them on their haunches. A councillor said the streets were full of current, and the town might be blown up at any moment.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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PHOTO DEALERS,
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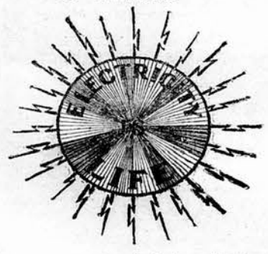
"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN." PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!



THINK OF IT! 3 years in bed, unable to move; now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story :—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
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Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

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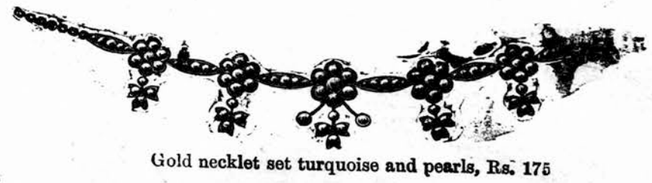
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.


Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

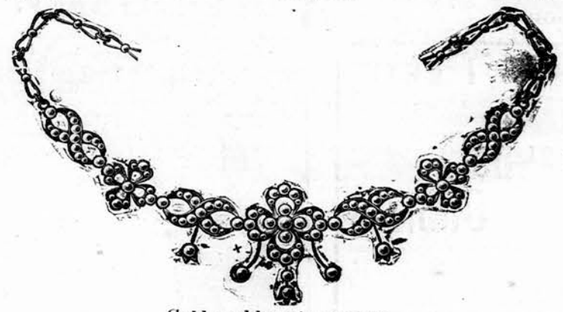
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.


Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

MARCKS & Co., Ld. BOMBAY AND POONA.

B 22752, Necklet with pendant set with Emeralds, Ruby and pearl, Rs. 110.

B 45783, Expanding bracelet withpatent clasp. Set pearls and rubies, Rs. 250.

B 38652, Enamelled brooch, set pearls, Rs. 32.

B 45595, Set diamonds, rubies and pearl, Rs. 220.

B 23547, Bracelet set with opal and pearls, Rs. 46.

B 42396, 15ct. gold, pear and turquoise safety pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.

B 39361, Bracelet set with turquoise matrix and baroque pearls Rs 90

B 34852, 18ct gold, 1 s. 7-12 9ct. gold, Rs. 3-8

B 35491, Rs. 22.

B 37144, Solid gold charm, Rs 17

B 44194. Turquoise matrix mounted in 15ct. gold, Rs. 31.

B 45936, Gold platinum and diamond pin Rs. 45.

46258, Brooch, 18carat gold Rs. 20. 15carat gold, Rs. 18.

B 22340, scarf pin set pearls, Rs. 17.

B 35479, gold links, Rs. 23.

B 36314, Links set rubies and diamonds, Rs. 48.

B 20994, Enamelled charm, with diamond, Rs. 17.

B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.

B 42396, 15ct. gold, pear and turquoise safety pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 21046, Bracelet set with 3 rubies, Rs. 50.

B 32675, opal safety pin, Rs. 5.

B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

44757, Twin safety pins set turquoises, Rs. 12.

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15carat gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.

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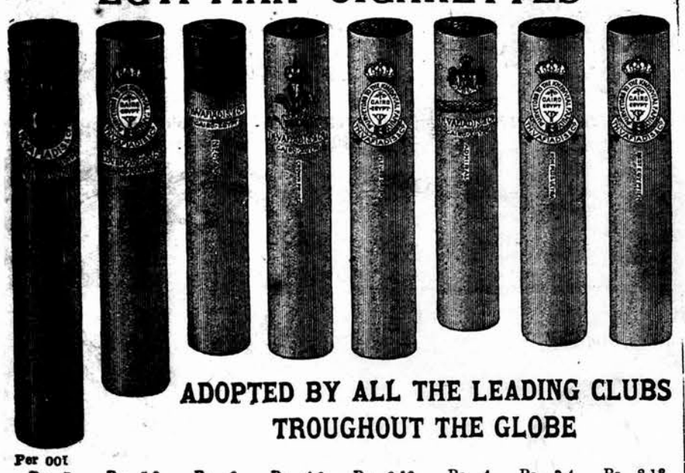

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Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE t all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

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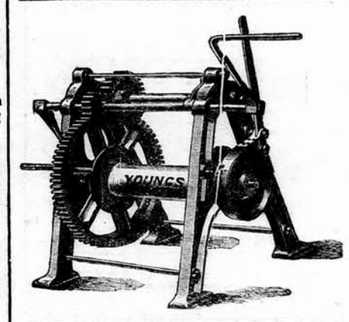

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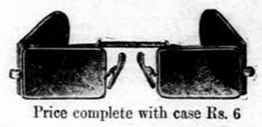

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